

FDIS

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LDP AGREES TO RECALL DIET FOR DOUBLE ELECTION

OW261021 Tokyo KYODO in English 1018 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Tokyo, May 26 KYODO -- Executive leaders of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) agreed in a meeting Monday afternoon that an extraordinary Diet session should be held in order to call a double election of both houses, possibly on July 6, party Secretary General Shin Kanemaru said. The announcement indicated that Executive Council Chairman Kiichi Miyazawa, one of the party's five-top executives, had been persuaded in the meeting to consent to moves to seek party-wide support for the double election. Miyazawa had previously strongly opposed a simultaneous election of both houses of the Diet. He had maintained that if a double election takes place, legislative measures to spur the sluggish economy will be delayed.

The five leaders, who began their meeting at 10 a.m. at LDP headquarters, then took a three-hour break and resumed at 2:30 p.m., invited Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to be present in the afternoon session to help to break an impasse in the talks. Nakasone told the meeting that the government will make a supplementary budget of about 3 trillion yen as soon as possible to stimulate the economy though observers regard this as a pretext for convening the extraordinary Diet session. On the question of Nakasone seeking a third two-year term as LDP president, Kanemaru said the prime minister did not express any objection to "an indication" during the meeting that he should not be allowed a third term. Kanemaru also said Nakasone explained that the lower house election would be called to put into practice the amendment of the public election law passed recently to correct an unconstitutional imbalance in the distribution of the lower house seats among rural and urban constituencies.

There is no formal rule for the decision-making process at meetings of the "big five" executive officers, but the LDP's party leadership is generally greatly influenced by a consensus of powerful senior leaders. Miyazawa, one of three "new leaders" competing for the prime ministership, repeated his position in the meeting to oppose the double election, insisting that LDP members have little means to appeal to the public in the election campaign without any policy measures to spur the sluggish economy. Kanemaru, in response, persuaded Miyazawa by saying that lower house candidates have already started election campaigns, adding that the LDP must gain a majority of seats in the lower house. The LDP elected 259 members at the December lower house election in 1983, a dramatic decrease of 28 seats from 287, the number gained in a double election in 1980.

The election result forced the LDP to form a coalition in the lower house with the New Liberal Club to obtain a working majority. The coalition, which had 267 seats at first, now occupies 258 seats in the 511-member lower house. Kanemaru, a supporter of the twin election, had been seeking to persuade the party's senior leaders, notably former Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda and Zenko Suzuki, to drop their opposition to it in a move to seek party-wide support for the election. The participants in the "big five" meeting beside Miyazawa were party Secretary General Shin Kanemaru, LDP Vice President Susumu Nikaido, Policy Affairs Research Council Chairman Masaki Fujio and upper house delegation chairman Masayuki Fukita.

Two other new leaders -- Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita -- described the coming election as "the election for new leaders," interpreting as meaning that they see the double election as a chance to strengthen their political power through the election of new LDP Diet members supported financially by them.

U.S. REPORTED BUILDING NUCLEAR DEPOT IN SOUTH

SK270431 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0406 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang May 27 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialists are building a new nuclear depot in the backwoods of MT. Kyeryong in Kongju, South Chungchong Province, according to the Japanese publication KOREA REPORT. It was said the puppet clique forcibly evacuated the inhabitants there around June 20, 1983, and transferred the area to the U.S. imperialist aggression forces.

The works there go by the top-secret code "Project 620" and the U.S. imperialist aggression forces are planning to move the nuclear base in Okinawa to that area, it reported. This fact exposes how feverishly the U.S. imperialists are working to turn South Korea into a nuclear base and provoke a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula.

U.S. HOUSE RESOLUTION ON KOREAN ISSUES DENOUNCED

SK241011 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0959 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang May 24 (KCNA) -- The U.S. ruling quarters, at the House Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs on May 21, adopted a "resolution" containing the arrogant demand that the North takes "a cooperative stance" toward the North-South dialogue and "responds" to "cross recognition" of the North and the South and their "simultaneous entry into the United Nations."

Denouncing this, a signed commentary of NODONG SINMUN today says: This openly revealed the imperialist aggressive scheme of the United States to freeze the division of Korea, keep hold on South Korea as its colony and military base and make haste with preparations for the provocation of a new war.

The paper goes on: It is the height of folly for the United States to urge us to take "a cooperative stance" toward the dialogue. It was none other than the United States that answered our sincere efforts to promote the North-South dialogue arranged at great pains with the massive "Team-Spirit" war exercises.

The U.S. Congress should have demanded "a cooperative stance" of the Reagan administration, not of us. The United States which has aggravated the tension on the Korean peninsula should take a step to ease it.

"Cross recognition" and "entry into the United Nations" are a sinister artifice to create "two Koreas" and divide Korea permanently. To urge us to "respond" to them is a shameless demand that we voluntarily involve ourselves in the United States' moves to divide Korea for ever. Instead of arrogantly recommending anyone, the United States should immediately withdraw from South Korea its troupes and nuclear weapons, the root cause of the increasing tension and obstacle to reunification, for a success of North-South dialogue, relaxation of tension on the Korean peninsula and peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

PLANS TO MOVE U.S. EMBASSY IN SEOUL DISCLOSED

SK250905 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0846 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang May 25 (KCNA) -- Frightened at the growing anti-U.S. coloring in the struggle of the South Korean people and the intensification of their anti-U.S. struggle these days, the U.S. imperialists plan to move their embassy in Seoul to a "safe place", according to a radio report from Seoul.

This was made clear by the U.S. assistant secretary of state for security. He reportedly said that measures would be put in a concrete form to build a new building of the U.S. Embassy in Seoul and move it to other place after the "budget for strengthening the security of diplomatic and consular offices abroad" has been determined.

Meanwhile, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, the dirty stooge of U.S. imperialism, reportedly issued instructions on May 23 to the first line police stations to keep a "special guard" over the U.S. and Japanese Embassies for its masters stricken with fear. Facts show how much the U.S. imperialists and their stooges are frightened at the powerful anti-U.S. action of the people.

LIVSEY'S REMARKS ON ANTI-U.S. FEELINGS DERIDED

SK260524 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0511 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang, May 26 (KCNA) -- Livsey, commander of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in South Korea, in his address in Seoul on May 23 on the occasion of the so-called "U.S. Armed Forces Day" contended that the anti-U.S. expressions heard in South Korea recently represented only a "very, very few people", according to a foreign press report from Seoul.

His remarks evoked many an ironic smile among the people. As is known, the indignant voices "U.S. imperialists, get away" and "yankees, go home" are ringing out from all parts of South Korea almost every day.

If he is not a deaf person, he must have read an article warning that now the United States is facing with unprecedented anti-Americanism in South Korea, which was carried in THE NEW YORK TIMES just after the arson at the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan four years ago.

If he is not a political illiterate, he, as commander of the armed forces occupying South Korea, would not be ignorant of the fact that a report on the South Korean situation submitted to the U.S. State Department said the changes in the attitude towards the United States in South Korea were not confined to the students but were spreading to the whole spheres of society.

Nevertheless, Livsey said that the anti-U.S. expressions represented a "very, very few people". His utterances are nothing but a ridiculous self-consolation of one who got a bloody nose.

U.S. EMBASSY STATEMENT ON PUSAN SEIZURE CONDEMNED

Radio Commentator

SK240545 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 23 May 86

[Commentary by station commentator Kim Kyong-pok: "Shameless, Violent Utterances of the Occupier"]

[Text] In connection with the students' seizure of the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan, the U.S. Embassy in South Korea issued a so-called statement criticizing the students for acting too violently and expressing gratitude to the puppet police who brutally suppressed the students. This is a shameless, violent utterance of the occupier, and an intolerable mockery and defilement of the students who cried out for independence and democracy and demanded once again an apology by the U.S. imperialists, who are the ringleaders of the barbarous Kwangju massacre.

As you know, marking the first anniversary of the struggle of seizing the USIS building in Seiou last year, 40 male and female students seized the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan on 21 May in a new protest against the U.S. imperialists, the ringleaders of the barbarous Kwangju massacre, for continuing to support and assist the fascist dictatorial regime instead of apologizing for the crime, as they could no longer tolerate this. In the face of the warlike cordon, the students attacked and seized the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan shouting, "U.S. imperialists, go home." "The United States must apologize for the barbarous Kwangju massacre." "The United States must withdraw nuclear weapons." The students stubbornly fought some 600 riot policemen who pounced on them.

Earlier, some 3,000 Seoul National University students observed the sixth anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising. They exposed and condemned the U.S. imperialists' crime, crying "Let us expel U.S. imperialism," branding the United States as the main criminal of the Kwangju suppression. The students' struggle demonstrates the resentment and hatred towards the U.S. imperialist aggressors -- who are the ringleaders of the barbarous Kwangju massacre and who have turned South Korea into a human hell -- and the determination not to tolerate them.

What did the U.S. imperialists do during the Kwangju popular uprising in which the people rose up calling for democracy and reunification? As soon as the people rose up in Kwangju, the U.S. imperialists held an emergency meeting in the White House, and, deciding to repress it with an iron fist, turned over the puppet armed forces under their command to traitor Chon Tu-hwan and drove the puppets to the most savage manslaughter. They even issued an emergency alert order to the U.S. forces in South Korea, placed them in a stand-by posture, and hastily dispatched aggressive armed forces, including the aircraft carrier Coral Sea, to South Korean waters.

How can the South Korean students forget and tolerate the crime of the U.S. imperialists, the ringleaders of the Kwangju massacre? Therefore, the students seized the USIS building in Seoul last May. Waging the struggle, they held the United States responsible for the barbarous Kwangju massacre, demanded that it publicly apologize, and demanded that they meet and discuss this, with the U.S. ambassador.

The U.S. imperialists employed a cunning tactic, pretending that they would comply with the students' demand if they the students ended the sit-in and left the building. However, when the students ended the sit-in and came out of the USIS building, U.S. imperialists instigated the puppets and made them take all of the students to prison.

When a murderous trial of the students was held, the U.S. imperialists manipulated behind the scenes the puppets' unjust verdict and defended it. Instead of apologizing for the barbarous Kwangju massacre, the U.S. imperialists babbled that the beastly suppression brought about peace and quiet in Kwangju. This shows thier arrogant and rude attitude and is an intolerable defilement of the Sough Korean people who have not forgotten Kwangju.

Therefore it was quite natural and a just exercise of rights which no one can stop that the students seized the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan and demanded that the ringleader that immersed Kwangju in a sea of blood apologize for the crime.

Nevertheless, the U.S. Embassy in South Korea issued a so-called statement denouncing the students' just struggle as a violent act. If that is so then what is the crime they committed in which they issued an order to repress with an iron fist the Kwangju uprisers, who rose up calling for democracy and reunification, and in which they drove traitor Chon Tu-hwan to make Kwangju a bloodbath? This is a shameless, violent utterance of the occupier like a thief crying "stop, thief." Of course, the U.S. imperialists do not deserve or have a right to comment on the South Korean students' just and patriotic struggle.

The U.S. imperialists should stop their absurd tactics and publicly apologize, as the ringleaders of the barbarous Kwangju massacre, for the crime as demanded by the students and withdraw from South Korea. The U.S. imperialists are attempting to criticize and threaten the students' struggle through the Embassy statement, but this will only further add to the surging indignation of the students. The South Korean students will hold the banner of anti-U.S. struggle for independence higher and wage a stubborn struggle to hasten the day of independence, democracy, and reunification.

MINJU CHOSON Cited

SK250948 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0913 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang May 25 (KCNA) -- The U.S. "Embassy" in South Korea, in its statement on the occupation of the "U.S. cultural centre" in Pusan by students, insultingly described their acts as "riotous" and claimed that it "was compelled" to "request" the puppet police to suppress the students. Refuting this as a far-fetched protestation of the criminal, MINJU CHOSON today says:

The students' occupation of the "U.S. cultural centre" in Pusan was a righteous patriotic act reflecting the will of the people and it was for wresting from the U.S. imperialists an apology for the Kwangju massacre. It is clear to everybody, it goes on, that the righteous struggle of the students asking the crime of the masterminder of the Kwangju massacre could not be "riotous." It is the U.S. imperialists who committed riotous acts.

Reports said the U.S. consul in Pusan directly commanded on the scene the police crackdown with a walkie-talkie in his hand. This outrageous criminal act of the U.S. consul unfitting his diplomatic post clearly showed that the U.S. imperialists were resorting to open violence, discarding even the mask of "peace."

And it must not be overlooked that the U.S. imperialists praised the puppets, expressing thanks to them for "prompt help". They suggested in this that the anti-U.S., anti-dictatorship struggle of students and people should be brutally suppressed like that. The U.S. imperialists are trying to find a way out in making the puppets resort to a harsher fascist rule. But this is a foolish act.

THATCHER'S PRO-U.S. POLICY UNFAVORABLE TO BRITAIN

SK260515 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0502 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang May 26 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN Sunday came out with a signed commentary captioned "What Does Thatcher Want To Gain With U.S. Backing?" which ridicules her mean U.S.-toeing stance. Citing for examples the Thatcher government's support to the U.S. air strikes at Libya and joining in Reagan's "strategic defence initiative," the paper notes that it acts as a most faithful junior ally of the United States, meekly complying with the latter's requests in its foreign policy.

The paper says: It is the stand of the Thatcher government that it should support the Reagan administration even over matters detrimental to British interest, one dare say. The reactionary British Government seeks to restore the old position of the "British empire" by dancing to the drum beating of the United States, defying the accusation of public opinion at home and abroad. The Thatcher government is following the U.S. track of aggression and war. But this will never bring Britain any favorable result, concludes the paper.

SOUTH STATEMENT ON SOUTH AFRICAN ATTACK RIDICULED

SK241058 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang, May 24 (KCNA) -- The Chon Tu-hwan group on May 21 published a "statement", in which it hypocritically "denounced" the South African armed attack on neighbouring countries and "supported" the sovereignty of the African frontline states and peace and security in the region. Ridiculing this as a clumsy disguising tactic of the fascist puppet, a signed commentary of NODONG SINMUN says:

The South Korean puppet clique, on instructions of the U.S. imperialists, have kept "friendly relations" with the South African racists down through history and even sent them a military advisory group in a bid to stifle the national liberation struggle of the Zimbabwean, Namibian and other African peoples, and supported and defended the bloody atrocities of the Botha clique.

When a decision was adopted at the 29th United Nations General Assembly to expel the South African racists, they challenged the voice of the Third World peoples, saying it was "regrettable" and "arbitrariness of the majority". And now they disguise themselves as a denouncer of the aggressive act of the South African racists. This is an insult to the African people's cause of national independence and peace and a mockery of the world public denouncing the South African racists.

In such shameless drama staged at a time when the broad world public is denouncing the South African racists' act of aggression and lifting up louder voices in solidarity with the people of the African frontline states, the Chon Tu-hwan group seeks to mislead public opinion at home and abroad and thereby conceal its true color as a stooge of imperialism and a fascist murderer, deliver itself from international isolation by winning the favor of the African countries and, furthermore, create an international climate favorable for the Asian Games and the Olympics.

SOUTH UNIFICATION MINISTER'S REMARKS 'MISLEADING'

SK231342 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2152 GMT 22 May 86

[NODONG SINMUN 23 May commentary: "Isn't It Time To Take Off the Mask?"]

[Text] On 20 May, Pak Tong-chin, the South Korean unification minister, slandered and defamed us in Taegu. He made absurd and nonsensical remarks that the North is continuously carrying out provocative political propaganda ignoring the aspirations of the people at home and abroad for peaceful reunification and improvement of North-South relations.

Prior to this, on 14 May, he made similar remarks in Pusan. His utterances slandering and defaming us by putting forth issues unbecoming to the current situation in South Korea, where the mass demonstration struggle against the U.S. imperialists' aggression and dictatorship is being carried out daily and where his isolation is being accelerated, are aimed at diverting the attention of the people at home and abroad focused on South Korea and at avoiding his crisis by misleading public opinion and settling urgent problems.

Pak Tong-chin spoke as though we blocked the progress in dialogue. However, we are not the one who ruptured [patan] the dialogue. No matter how frantically he may attempt to substitute black for white, he cannot conceal the fact that the tripartite dialogue was brought to an abrupt rupture due to the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise, which was known to be the largest in scale in history and which was aimed at us. Even at this moment, they are inspiring the sense of confrontation by continuously kicking off anticommunist rackets.

Noting that they will make all efforts to improve the North-South relations and to create conditions favorable to reunification, they described themselves as ones favoring dialogue and reunification. It is a fact known to everyone that in the security consultative meeting with U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger held in early April in Seoul, the issues of increasing firepower and mobility by introducing various new-type military equipment items, including Stinger missiles; of stockpiling war reserve materiel; and of placing South Korea under the protection of the U.S. nuclear umbrella were discussed. While accelerating war preparations against us together with the U.S. imperialists, they said that such preparations are aimed at improving North-South relations. However, their remarks are ridiculous.

After Weinberger returned home, the South Korean dictator carried out diplomacy begging for active support for cross-recognition of the North and the South, cross-contact between the North and the South, and simultaneous entry into the United Nations while touring West European countries, including England and West Germany. It is a fact that the fabrication of two Koreas through the legalization of the division of Korea in the international arena is not aimed at creating conditions favorable to reunification, but at perpetuating the division. This is clear even without further explanation.

He is scheming to perpetuate the division by instigating confrontation and creating discord while paying lip-service to improvement of relations and reunification. This is his true intention. Dialogue is for connecting the severed relations of the nation by improving and developing the North-South relations and for pioneering the peaceful aspects in settling the reunification question. Dialogue is not necessary to those who are attempting to instigate confrontation and maintain the division. Those who have ruptured the dialogue by staging war rackets and who are aggravating the situation by kicking off anticommunist rackets are not entitled to talk about dialogue. The dialogue talked about by such people is false. What they truly pursue is confrontation with us. It is time to take off their masks.

SANKEI SHINBUN BLAME OF SOUTH SITUATION REFUTED

SK240512 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0452 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang May 24 (KCNA) -- MINJU CHOSON today refutes the allegation of the Japanese paper "SANKEI SHIMBUN" on May 20 that the North "reposes great expectations" in the "ruling-opposition confrontation" and "students' anti-government movement" in South Korea and resorts to "a camouflaged peace offensive". It is monstrous for "SANKEI SHIMBUN" to link the South Korean situation with us, declares the author of the commentary, and says:

The "ruling-opposition confrontation" and "students' anti-government movement" in South Korea are offsprings of the reactionary and anti-popular dictatorial rule. We have nothing to do with the chaotic South Korean situation. We have no intention to interfere in the future either, as we did not in the past, whatever situation may be created in South Korea. Not only once have we stated this.

Yet "SANKEI SHIMBUN" talked nonsense about our "expectation" and so on. This is ridiculous, indeed. Moreover, the paper insultingly described our consistent efforts to promote dialogue as "a camouflaged peace offensive". This is a cock-and-bull story,

It was thanks to our sincere efforts that dialogue was arranged between North and South and multi-channel dialogue took place in recent years. The dialogue arranged with so much efforts was driven to a breakdown by the hysteric nuclear war moves of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet. Is this hard fact unknown to "SANKEI SHIMBUN" which is said to be so sensitive to social phenomena?

The false report cooked up by the paper which should be a mouthpiece of public opinion leaves no doubt as to that something unwanted lurks behind it. In other words, it had received a few pennies from those who are steeped in intrigues, inimical to us, or it is blindly dancing to their drumbeating, bribed into their scandalous acts. This is a shame on the press.

AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH PRC ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

SK240448 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0430 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang, May 24 (KCNA) -- An agreement on establishing friendly relations between the Hamhung branch of the Korean Academy of Sciences and the Changchun branch of the Chinese Academy of Sciences was signed in Beijing on May 22, according to a report.

It was signed respectively by Yi Sung-ki, director of the Hamhung branch of the Korean Academy of Sciences, on a visit to China, and by director Wu Yue of the Changchun branch of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. Attending the signing ceremony were Lu Jiaxi, president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and other Chinese officials concerned. Present there were the members of the scientists' delegation of the Hamhung branch of the Korean Academy of Sciences and Sin In-ha, Korean ambassador to China.

NODONG SINMUN COMMENTARY ON U.S. 'ATROCITIES'

SK251225 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2151 GMT 24 May 86

[NODONG SINMUN 25 May commentary: "Barbarous Atrocities Committed by the U.S. Imperialist Beasts That Infuriate the World"]

[Text] As has been reported, five or six soldiers of the U.S. imperialist troops of aggression belonging to an artillery battalion of the U.S. Army 25th Division, who sneaked into South Korea from Hawaii to participate in the "Team Spirit-86" war exercise, committed, on 5 March, a monstrous atrocity of dragging away to a low hill, gang raping, and killing a pregnant woman teacher named Yi, who was working at Pongyang Elementary School, Pongyang Myon, Chewon County, North Chungchong Province. Upon hearing about this shudderingly brutal act, all the people in the country can hardly suppress surging indignation and hatred for the U.S. imperialist troops of aggression. The world's conscientious people of good will are also raising their voices denouncing the U.S. imperialist beasts. The act by the U.S. imperialist troops of aggression, who, not content with kidnapping and gang raping a pregnant woman like a pack of wolves, but going so far as to kill her, is a barbarous act that can be committed only by the American cannibals who find pleasure in hunting men.

From the day they occupied South Korea, the U.S. imperialist aggressors, who have been trained in aggression against and plundering of peoples of other countries, in racial discrimination, and in thoughts full of hatred for other peoples, have committed, without interruption, such atrocities as shooting to death the South Korean people, killing them by running over them, having dogs kill them by tearing them apart and biting them to shreds, and raping and killing women -- crimes that can never be forgiven for thousands of years to come -- while enforcing a brigandish policy of subjugating South Korea as a colony.

In November of last year, a wretched fellow named [name indistinct], a soldier belonging to the U.S. Marine Corps, which slunk into South Korea for a war exercise from Okinawa, Japan, instantly killed a South Korean woman who was passing by on the street by pumping bullets into her while driving past in a car. Two years ago, some U.S. imperialist troops of aggression committed a shudderingly brutal act of kidnapping and gang raping a high school girl.

While treating the South Korean people as if they were inferior people in a colony, the U.S. imperialist troops of aggression casually kill them as if it were a daily occurrence. The U.S. imperialist aggressors, who are proud of being civilized and egalitarian, are such murderers who shot to death a 3-year-old child after branding it a gasoline thief and had military dogs bite farmers working in the field. They are such beasts who raided private houses in broad daylight and gang raped and then strangled to death women, regardless of whether they were old women over 60 or pregnant women expecting to give birth at any time; and are such immoral people who took young women, shaved their hair completely, painted the lower part of their naked bodies, and then drove them out into the streets, enjoying it as their pasttime during their new year holiday.

There has not been a single day when the blood of innocent people has not flown. Assuming the bestial nature betrayed 6 years ago, when they instigated the Chon-Tu-hwan ring to brutally slaughter thousands of the Kwangju citizens, the U.S. imperialists are still instigating the fascist clique to suppress and slaughter the South Korean people.

While posing as a master by nestling in South Korea forever, the murderous U.S. imperialist devils are trying to usurp the South Korean People's dignity and sovereignty, to force them to suffer the destiny of colonial slaves, and to impose the disasters of a nuclear war on our people. By committing murderous and barbarous acts recently, the U.S. imperialist aggressors once again betrayed their true appearance as those who are not friends and protectors of the South Korean people, but their enemy. Through the recent incident, the treacherous nature of the Chon Tu-hwan ring as the faithful servant of the U.S. imperialists was fully exposed. When the recent incident occurred, the puppets blocked the area to prevent rumors from spreading, took the husband of the murdered woman somewhere, and frantically ran amok to gag the mouths of the villagers and witnesses by threatening them.

Instead of arresting and punishing the murderers who raped and slaughtered one of the fellow countrymen, they patronized them. Where else is there such a group of shameless traitors? There is a lesson that the South Korean people have mastered through the bitter experience they have undergone for 40 years under the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule -- the lesson that when they leave the aggressors and traitors intact, they will only incur insult, humiliation, and death for themselves. The South Korean people have long labeled the U.S. imperialists and the fascist clique -- a group of their stooges -- ferocious enemies with whom they cannot live under the same sky. The slogans "Let us revive the country, which fell because of a pro-U.S. stand, by assuming an anti-U.S. stand," "The U.S. imperialists must withdraw," "Overthrow the dictatorial regime" -- slogans that have been chanted by the South Korean students and the people who have risen in the struggle -- are the expression of their strong will to annihilate the aggressors and the group of traitors.

The South Korean people will never overlook today's grave situation in which the people's dignity has been mercilessly trampled underfoot and in which the fellow countrymen are suffering disasters. They are firmly determined to resolutely rise to expose the U.S. imperialists criminal and barbarous acts and to courageously join the anti-U.S., nation-saving struggle to banish the aggressors. When the broad strata of patriotic forces from all walks of life in South Korea, including workers, peasants, and students, unite firmly and resolutely rise in the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle to achieve independence and democracy, the U.S. imperialist aggressors will not be able to stand in our fatherland and will be expelled from South Korea after all. The U.S. imperialist murderers who gang raped and killed a Korean woman should be executed, and the U.S. imperialists, who, having crawled into another country uninvited and, while being absorbed in suppressing the people and in kicking up war rackets, have committed various criminal acts, must withdraw without delay.

MEANING OF SUICIDE OF SOUTH STUDENT VIEWED

SK221320 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2150 CMT 21 May 86

[NODING SINMUN 22 May commentary: "The Spirit of Resistance Inspiring the Struggle"]

[Text] During a function to open the May festival on the occasion of the 6th anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising held on 20 May at Seoul University, Ti Tong-su, a student of the Agricultural College of this university, jumped from a window on the 4th floor after setting himself on fire in resistance to the fascist clique's suppression. He finally died in the hospital.

Hearing this report, the people cannot suppress their hatred and indignation against the U.S. imperialists and their stooge, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique. The resolute resistance by Yi tong-su was an explosion of the accumulated and pent-up resentment and indignation of the South Korean youths and students against the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule and the military fascist dictatorship that have lasted for more than 40 years. It was an indictment of the reality in South Korea, which has been reduced to a living hell of mankind.

Has there been any incident similar to what is happening in South Korea, an incident of students, who should be allowed to foster their dreams and to concentrate on studying, burning themselves in resistance against oppressors? The report that a female Buddhist monk in South Vietnam burned herself to death in the 1960's resisting the suppression and the policy of war by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges evoked a sensation in international social circles.

Today, when the 20th century is coming to a close, two workers and three students resisted the colonial fascist rule by burning themselves to death this year alone in South Korea, a typical colony on earth and a most miserable living hell of mankind. The fact that they resisted through death is due to the fact that the national dignity and sovereignty were eradicated after being trampled underfoot by the combat boots of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and because the campus and society are being cut into pieces by the bayonets of the fascist dictatorship.

What the South Korean people lost during the disgraceful days of the U.S. imperialists' colonial fascist rule, which has persisted for more than 40 years, are the sovereignty -- the life of the nation -- the dignity of mankind, and what they gained are the bruises of colonial slavery, division of the nation, and the tragedy of confrontation between the same people. How can the South Korean students, who are courageous in seeking justice and throughgoing with patriotism, look idly on this miserable situation?

The death of Yi Tong-su was a solemn declaration of the burning will and spirit that never yield to repression and was an eruption of the ardent aspirations and desire not to tolerate the colonial fascist rule and to bring forth a new spring of independence and democracy and a new morning of reunification in the land of the South.

Because independence and democracy were so precious to him and because reunification was so ardently sought, he dedicated his youth, his 23 years, and because he cherished the spirit of devoting himself to justice instead of living as a colonial slave and a servant of the fascists, he resisted the oppressors with such a pathetic death. Thus, the final cry that he shouted, "Let us expel the U.S. imperialists!", resounded in the square of anti-U.S. national salvation and inspired the students who participated in the demonstration. His spirit of sacrifice to bring about the 1-million-strong death-defying ranks through becoming the incarnation of freedom is inspiring the South Korean students and people to the anti-U.S. and antifascist resistance struggle after becoming a banner of struggle.

At this very moment, the South Korean students and people are greatly fanning the fierce flames of the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle against the bayonets of the frenzied fascist hangmen in order to achieve the desire of Kim Se-chin, Yi Chae-ho, and Yi Tong-su, and in order not to make their deaths meaningless. Neither the tear gas fired by the blood-thirsty aggressors and hangmen nor their merciless wholesale roundups can stop the grand march of the South Korean students and people toward independence and democracy, nor can they block the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and antifascist struggle for democracy. The flames of resistance that blazed from the bodies of the patriotic students will soon spread over all of South Korea like a wildfire, and their aspirations for independence, democracy, and reunification will be achieved without fail.

CHON ATTEMPTS TO SPLIT STUDENTS, OPPOSITION VIEWED

SK211316 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2152 GMT 19 May 86

[NODONG SINMUN 20 May commentary: "The Political Conspiracy of the DJP"]

[Text] The Chon Tu-hwan ring is trying to divide and destroy the student movement, which has grown and been strengthened in South Korea, and to drive a wedge into the democratic forces. This maneuver has become more full-fledged with the mass demonstration stage in Inchon on 4 May as momentum.

The DJP has taken the lead in this conspiratorial maneuver. While repeatedly consulting in meetings of party post-holders and joint meetings of the party and the government following the Inchon demonstration, it has spread rumors slandering the student movement through publications and broadcasts. It has raved that students are trying to carry out a revolution through violence and to touch off a revolutionary uprising, a popular political struggle, by organizing an armed force. It has raved that with the Inchon demonstration as momentum, the students have changed slogans abetting communists and opposing the government, and that while advocating the establishment of a liberated and a soviet zone, they have fiercely raised a fuss resembling a riot by setting fires on streets, by destroying residential houses, and by attacking gas stations.

Except for the allegation that the students have staged demonstrations, chanting anti-U.S. and antigovernment slogans, the remarks boisterously made by the DJP are all false and fictitious propaganda. The incident of violence in Inchon, the responsibility for which the DJP is trying to shift onto the students by describing it as a radical left-leaning riot aimed at a revolution through violence, is a product invented by the DJP.

According to a news report, large quantities of clubs and molotov cocktails have been found in the Inchon citizens' hall, which was scheduled to be used as the site of a meeting to be held to form the Seoul-Inchon area chapter of the NKDP movement to revise the constitution. Although the police authorities said that these materials had been hidden in a nearby church, there was no way to introduce these materials into the citizens' hall because the police had thoroughly checked this building beforehand.

Two hours before the opening of the meeting, more than 2,000 fellows whose hair style and shoes were identical and who looked like workers and students gathered and prevented the meeting from being held by raising a fuss, advocating, through agitation, a socialist revolution through violence, and by shouting "those concerned should not be deceived by the NKDP." Those who raised a riot on the streets were these mysterious fellows.

In an attempt to justify the suppression of students and to alienate students from the opposition party, the DJP staged such a farce by mobilizing hooligans and by having them disguise themselves as workers and students. In an attempt to divide democratic forces and to smash the movement to achieve democracy by driving a wedge between the South Korean students and the opposition party and by creating distrust between them, the DJP has raved that the left-leaning students have regarded the NDKP, a conservative opposition party, as the target of overthrow and have harbored feelings of enmity against it. The students are termed a left-leaning force and the opposition party a conservative force. Proceeding from such a hidden intention, the DJP had those hooligans who had disguised themselves as students boisterously advocate a revolution through violence and slander the opposition party in Inchon.

The DJP has used all forms of trickery to divide the student movement. It is trying to cause the students to waver by creating the impression that there are differences of views within student organizations by saying that among student organizations, which are greatly influential among students, there are differences in ideologies, in strategy toward the opposition party, and in the targets of struggle.

It is trying to create discord between core student members and ordinary students by saying that while only calling for a revolution, remaining behind the scene, the leaders of the student movement have urged students to follow them and to sacrifice themselves. The DJP is also maneuvering to alienate the students from the people. Those who destroyed stores in the demonstration staged in Masan by joining the demonstration ranks and by throwing rocks were the stooges of the DJP, who disguised themselves as students.

The DJP is maneuvering to make the student movement government-patronized by using a bogus organization. A poster was recently posted at a university in South Korea in the name of an unidentified student organization. Unlike the previous posters that had anti-U.S. and antifascist content, this poster called for carrying out a movement to save the country by forming a third common body instead of disguising the situation with the words the nation, democracy, and the people. What is a movement to save the country without the nation, democracy, and the people? This directly reflects the state of mind of the DJP, which has been frightened at hearing the word the nation and slogans calling for democracy. The false propaganda conducted by the DJP to slander the student movement is a means of last resort adopted by those who have been driven into a corner, facing the mass anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle, a means to extricate themselves from this corner.

Many students have been arrested after being charged as radical and riotous elements. It is said that thousands of political prisoners are being detained in South Korea. Whenever the mass struggle was stepped up and whenever the ruling crisis was deepened in South Korea, successive rulers there used identical methods. This is true as far as the Liberal Party in the era of Syngman Rhee and the Democratic Republican Party in the era Pak Chong-hui are concerned. It is obvious that the DJP, which ate boiled rice from the same kettle as the Democratic Republican Party, cannot act differently. Naturally, a method that did not work at that time cannot work today either.

Neither suppressive measures nor threats and conspiracy will check the mass movement that has developed in South Korea. This is because the anti-U.S. and antifascist movement is a legal movement in the development of history, reflecting the people's aspiration and the requirements of the contemporary era.

SIGNIFICANCE OF KWANGJU UPRISING REVIEWED

SK230017 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 18 May 86

[Dialogue on Kwangju mass uprising between unidentified announcer and station commentator Kim: "Let Us Not Forget Bloody Kwangju"]

[Text] [Unidentified announcer] How are you? The heroic Kwangju mass uprising which occurred 6 years ago has taught our youths and students struggling for independence and democracy many things. I think that the significance of the heroic resistance on that day is also very great.

[Commentator Kim] That's right. In light of its scale and stubbornness, the Kwangju mass uprising was the first, the largest, and the fiercest mass uprising in our history, and demonstrated to the world the indomitable will and spirit of our masses. This uprising opened a new aspect in our masses' anti-U.S. struggle for independence and greatly encouraged the oppressed people of the world struggling for independence and democracy.

Although it failed to achieve its final victory because of the brutal and barbarous suppression of the Chon Tu-hwan ring under the manipulation of the United States, the Kwangju mass uprising recorded proud achievements which will shine forever in the history of our masses' antifascist struggle for democracy. The Kwangju mass uprising has also left valuable experiences and lessons.

[Announcer] Would you talk about the experiences?

[Kim] Yes. The Kwangju mass uprising has shown that when all the masses are firmly united as one before the cause of justice and indomitably struggle in the grace of the fascist repression they can smash and overthrow any stronghold of fascism. In fact, the Chon Tu-hwan ring's suppression of the uprising with the mobilization of a large number of military and police forces was unprecedented.

At that time, traitor Chon Tu-hwan perpetrated the 17 May fascist outrage surpassing the emergency decree No 9 which was a most notorious and vicious repressive step under the Yusin system. The fact that under such a horrible situation 300,000 citizens in Kwangju rose up in the resistance and held on to Kwangju for over 10 days can be regarded as an astonishing victory. At that time, the Kwangju citizens, regardless of sex and age, unanimously rose up in the resistance and struggled indomitably. As a result, they drove the martial law army out of the city of Kwangju and held on to the city for over 10 days.

[Announcer] The Kwangju mass uprising has confirmed the truth once again that where there is repression there is resistance and where there is resistance there is the masses' desperate struggle and that a nationwide patriotic resistance is victorious and invincible. Now, I think that in addition to such valuable experiences, the Kwangju mass uprising has left a lesson of blood.

[Kim] You are right. One of the lessons in the Kwangju mass uprising is that a regional uprising should have a nationwide support and encouragement and a joint struggle. In retrospect, at that time, the Kwangju mass uprising lacked support, encouragement, and joint struggle from other provinces. In fact, such demands as the abolition of the martial law and the withdrawal of the Yusin remnants that the citizens and students in Kwangju cried at that time, were not the struggle tasks presented by the people of South Cholla Province only. These demands were also the same ones presented by the people in other provinces, including major cities throughout South Korea. Therefore, the people throughout the country should have struggled together with the citizens in Kwangju, supporting the Kwangju mass resistance.

[Announcer] That's true.

[Kim] If the people throughout the country had risen up and struggled together with the Kwangju citizens, the heroic Kwangju mass uprising would have been able to overthrow the Yusin remnants and to effect an epochal turn in the movement for democracy.

[Announcer] That is true. I think that this was why the Chon Tu-hwan ring incited the feelings of parochialism and blocked Kwangju City for fear that the mass uprising would be expanded to other provinces and cities.

[Kim] Yes. A lesson drawn from the Kwangju mass uprising is that we should not have any delusion about the United States and that we cannot achieve democracy, independence, and reunification of the country without the anti-U.S. struggle for independence. As we know, when the Kwangju mass uprising occurred, the United States rapidly sent two AWACS airplanes deployed in Okinawa and the aircraft carrier Coral Sea anchored at Subic Bay in the Philippines to South Korea. At that time, hearing the report that a U.S. aircraft carrier would call at Pusan Port, many Kwangju citizens believed that the United States would probably help our struggle and that it would not tolerate Chon Tu-hwan's atrocity of slaughtering Kwangju citizens without knowing the fact that the United States and Chon Tu-hwan were on the same side. Thus, they expected that the U.S. aircraft carrier would help them.

However, the United States not only refused the Kwangju uprisers' request for a meeting with the U.S. ambassador to South Korea, but also issued an order to the commander of the (?UN Command) instructing him to send the South Korean Army troops under his command to Kwangju in a bid to suppress the Kwangju uprising.

[Announcer] In a nutshell, you mean that the failure in the Kwangju mass uprising and its bloody situation were created totally by the manipulation and support behind the scenes of the United States.

[Kim] That's right. In other words, the ringleader of the Kwangju genocide was precisely the United States. Through the Kwangju incident we have come to realize that we should not have a delusion about the United States and that the United States is the arch-enemy of democratization of the South Korean society. Therefore, we can reach the conclusion that without the anti-U.S. struggle we can neither achieve democratization of the South Korean society for national reunification. In a word, the need to combine the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the antifascist struggle for democratization is precisely a lesson of blood drawn from the Kwangju mass uprising.

[Announcer] I think another lesson drawn from the Kwangju uprising is that to lead a mass uprising to its decisive victory there should be a strong leading organ which will lead the uprising. What do you think about this?

[Kim] In the early stages of the Kwangju uprising, the uprisers' struggle spirit was very high and they fought indomitably in defiance of the Chon Tu-hwan ring's suppression. However, the citizen organ of Kwangju and some personages at the resistance guidance organ, including members of the Ad Hoc Committee for Resolving the Kwangju Incident, began to expose the limit of their struggle as the uprising was expanded into an armed struggle, the United States began to intervene in the Kwangju uprising, and the Chon Tu-hwan murderous ring's indiscriminate slaughtering became unscrupulous. In other words, they lost firm faith to struggle to the end and began to waver. Furthermore, at the decisive moment in the struggle of the uprisers, some members of the Ad Hoc Committee for Resolving the Kwangju Incident began to insist on negotiations with and surrender to the martial law army. From the early morning of 23 May, they went so far as to go around the defense areas on the outskirts of the city and to persuade the uprisers there to return their weapons which they had seized with blood. As a result, on 23 May, some 2,500 weapons, about 50 percent of all weapons held by the uprisers, were returned to the martial law army.

[Announcer] I think that from this time the uprisers began to shake and the citizens' struggle began to be dispirited.

[Kim] You are correct. This shows once again that the Kwangju mass uprising should have had a group of persons leading the uprising to the stage of its decisive victory and that a mass movement can win victory only when it is combined with genuine guidance of the working class. Another lesson drawn from the Kwangju mass uprising is that we should not forget the need to enhance the vigilance against the enemies. In the final stage of the Kwangju uprising, many martial law army spies and police intelligence agents infiltrated into the Cholla Provincial Government building which was used as the command office of the uprising. There, they reported to the martial law army the moves of the Kwangju citizen army. Besides these agents, there were many spies that the martial law army had infiltrated into the basement of the provincial government building in a bid to remove dynamite explosives stockpiled there. These facts are also a serious lesson.

[Announcer] I see. You have mentioned the valuable experiences and lesson of blood of the Kwangju mass uprising. Our masses should not forget the valuable experiences and lesson of the Kwangju mass uprising and should use them as a stepping stone for the development of the mass movement. At the same time, they should trigger the second and third Kwangju uprising and should get back the price for blood shed by the Kwangju uprisers by overthrowing the Chn Tu-hwan fascist regime and liquidating the U.S. colonial rule. Thank you.

DFRF DIRECTOR DEPLORES ARREST OF MUN IK-HWAN

SK260258 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korea 1300 GMT 25 May 86

[Talk by Yu Ho-chun, director of the Secretariat of the DFRF Central Committee -- read by announcer]

[Text] On hearing the news that Rev Mun Ik-hwan, chairman of the United Masses Movement for Demonstration and Unification [Mintongnyon], had been taken into custody by the fascist military South Korean rogues on the grounds that he had recently delivered a speech at the May Festival held by Seoul National University students in commemoration of the victims of the Kwangju popular uprising, I was surprised and can hardly suppress my indignation. The fascist Chn Tu-hwan clique took Rev Mun Ik-hwan into custody on charges of violating laws governing assembly and demonstration, on the preposterous grounds that he had participated in the meeting knowing the nature of the May Festival and that, in particular, a large portion of his speech incited demonstrations. What can be more unlawful than this unlawfulness?

Since commemorating the brave warriors of the Kwangju resistance struggle who fell victim to fascist swords while crying for democratization and freedom is righteous in every sense, in view of social morality and human ethics, Rev Mun accepted the students' request that he participate in the meeting. He called for attaining democracy through struggle because democracy is being trampled underfoot in South Korea so tragically. How can this constitute a violation of the laws as well as a reason for his imprisonment?

While babbling that the Inchon riot had been plotted in advance by the Mintongnyon and attempting to suppress Rev Mun Ik-hwan by linking it to him, the fascist military South Korean clique is now trying to blame him -- for referring in speeches he made at various past meetings to the stationing of U.S. troops in South Korea as the stumbling bloc to the reunification of our country and for having insisted on the withdrawal of U.S. troops for reunification -- by going so far as charging that such references are an act of antistate instigation. They even went so far as to hatching a plot of revoking their decision to suspend the execution of a sentence, which they had illegally imposed on him in connection with the so-called Kim Tae-chung incident in 1980, and of extending the period of his imprisonment.

Although there have been many ruthlessly fascist evils in the past, and not a few outrageously ruthless, fascist tyrants existed, never before have we known a situation such as in South Korea today where aspirations for independence, democracy, and national reunification are being defined as violations of laws; resistance against the aggressors is being regarded as a criminal act; and perpetrators of such acts are openly being taken to the police and taken into custody.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring, which is insanely running riot in an effort to prolong its life through fascist suppression, is now indiscriminately imprisoning the participants in the recent seizure of the American Cultural Center in Pusan and youths, students, and off-stage personages involved in the Inchon riot incident. Again on 17 May, it committed a tyrannical act of arresting and taking to stations students of 35 South Korean universities and colleges and 298 members of off-stage organizations who had staged street demonstrations to mark the sixth anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising.

Such suppressive reackets are a repetition of the 17 May fascist violence which left all of South Korea in a shambles of democracy and freedom. They are also nothing but the dying quivers of the insane fascist dictator who is nearing his final minutes.

I extend my full support and encouragement to the struggle of the personages of all walks of life and the patriotic youths and students who have indignantly risen to force the U.S. troops to withdraw and to overthrow the fascist dictator, and I resolutely denounce with surging indignation the antinational crimes of the fascist military South Korean clique which is brutally suppressing their just struggle -- crimes that cannot be forgiven for thousands of years to come. The Chon Tu-hwan ring must immediately stop suppressing the personages of all walks of life and the patriotic youths and students, including Mintongnyon Chairman Rev Mun Il-hwan, who have been illegally arrested and imprisoned, and set them free unconditionally without delay.

It cannot rescue with bayonets alone the fascist colonial rule which is destined to be ruined. As long as the South Korean people are not tolerant of the fascist dictatorship, the Chon Tu-hwan ring's last ditch efforts will be in vain, no matter what fascist suppression it may cling to. Instead of trying to shake life the fascist South Korean clique which is on the verge of demise, the U.S. imperialists must leave South Korea without delay, taking their intervening hands from it. Under circumstances in which the South Korean people are strongly calling for imbuing the nation with independence and awakening from their illusions about the United States, U.S. troops have no excuse whatsoever to remain in South Korea.

The struggles of setting on fire, seizing, and blowing up the American Cultural Centers in various parts in South Korea, including Seoul, Pusan, Kwangju, and Taegu that were conducted under the banner of anti-U.S. slogans; the struggle of burning the U.S. Stars and Stripes; and the anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggles that are sweeping all of South Korea are all an expression of resolute resistance to the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule by the South Korean people, youths, and students.

Before running riot in suppression, the fascist Chon Ty-hwan clique should heed the anti-U.S. voices raised loudly among the broad masses of all walks of life in South Korea who call for turning the society into one governed by independence and should step down without delay, abandoning its antinational traitorous acts and anachronistic dictatorial rule.

[Dated] 25 May 1986, Pyongyang.

CONTENTS OF U.S. TRADE BILL CASTIGATED

Bill Seen as 'Arm-Twisting'

SK240122 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 24 May 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Protectionist U.S. Trade Bill"]

[Text] It is perplexing to learn that the U.S. House of Representatives, controlled by the Democrats, overwhelmingly approved a major trade reform bill Thursday, a protectionist measure, which if enacted, would have a serious effect on Korean trade with the United States.

The White House said that President Ronald Reagan would veto the bill, which he called "an anti-trade bill that could plunge the world into a trade war," though it was approved 295-115, more than enough votes needed to override a presidential veto.

The passage of the measure, tantamount to the "most protectionist bill to come before the U.S. Congress in 50 years," is indeed another disturbing development to the nation, which has already been subjected to heavy pressure to open up its domestic markets to a wide range of U.S. products and services.

Under the threat posed [by] the controversial U.S. Trade Act Section 301, Korean products such as color TVs, albums and offshore drilling rigs have also been subjected, one after another, to dumping rulings in the U.S., while bilateral negotiations are underway over the American demand for the opening-up of Korea's insurance market and for the protection of U.S. intellectual property rights.

One arm-twisting provision of the new trade bill would require nations with excessive trade surpluses with the United States -- namely, Japan, Taiwan, West Germany and possibly Korea -- to reduce their surpluses by 10 percent a year or face higher tariffs and quotas.

The impact of the legislative measure, which is expected to become a Democratic Party centerpiece in the upcoming November congressional elections, would have only a temporary effect, even if put into force, in shoring up internationally less competitive U.S. industries.

Thus, it is feared that world trade might plunge into a vicious cycle of trade protectionism and retaliation between trading partners, far from a desirable and stable expansion of balanced two-way trade, based on the free market mechanism.

What particularly concerns us is the point that the bill seeks retaliatory steps against various export promotional measures employed by nations, whose economic structures are highly dependent on exports.

Needless to say, the growing trade deficit the United States has been suffering in recent years is mainly attributable to a phenomenal slide in the competitive position of their industries, or failure in its marketing.

In general, the U.S. industry's international competitiveness appears to remain stagnant to closely vie with Japan, West Germany and other advanced countries in the field of sophisticated technology and even with some developing nations in ordinary manufacturing products.

Provisions Labeled 'Venemous'

SK250142 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 May 86 p 4

[Editorial: "U.S. Trade Reform Bill"]

[Text] Although it had been predicted, the passage of a protectionist trade reform bill through the U.S. House of Representatives by a wide margin was quite a perturbing piece of news for us. The Democrat-controlled House approved the bill by a 295-111 vote, with 59 Republicans crossing party lines and voting yes, despite President Ronald Reagan's warning that the bill, if made law, would set off international trade wars.

The bill has yet to be approved by the Republican-controlled Senate, which appears unlikely, at least without being severely weakened, according to reports from Washington. Even if the bill passes the Senate, President Reagan has made it clear he would veto it. So, there is a good possibility that the bill will not be enacted at all.

Still, we are considerably disturbed by the venomous contents of the bill which go directly counter to the principle of free trade as stipulated in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the main prop of international trade for many years.

It is understandable that, troubled by huge trade deficits which may reach \$170 billion this year, the United States is bent on finding ways to reduce them. But the unilateral, arbitrarily restrictive measures the new bill intends to impose on America's trade partners with retaliatory clauses will not actually benefit the United States in the long run, but instead do great harm, as Reagan and high officials of his administration have repeatedly warned.

It is obvious that, as U.S. Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter criticized, the trade reform bill is "legislation for legislation's sake and legislation for November elections' sake." Indeed, even if the bill fails to become law, the Democrats are certain to use it as a centerpiece of their campaign rhetoric in the coming off-year elections.

This means that a strong sentiment of trade protectionism will live long on the U.S. political scene, causing greater difficulties in our exports to the United States, Korea's largest trade partner. It is certain that the U.S. government will intensify restrictive measures under Section 301 of the existing Trade Act.

Although we trust that our government authorities as well as export industries will do their best in trying to persuade American officials and politicians against protectionist policies, there is a limit to what they can do. We must look at this stark reality and search for effective ways of coping with America's intensifying protectionism. One way to overcome the problem is to further enhance the competitive strength of our export industries.

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER URGES MARKET OPENING

SK270404 Seoul YONHAP in English 0300 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Seoul, May 27 (YONHAP) -- South Korea's deputy prime minister, Kim Man-che, said Monday that Korea should continuously improve its industrial structure in order to become competitive with foreign countries. He made the remark at a seminar on Korean-U.S. trade, co-sponsored by the Ilhae Institute and the U.S. Brookings Institution.

Kim, who serves concurrently as economic planning minister, said that a highly advanced industrial structure can hardly be achieved unless Korea opens its market to foreigners. The opening of its market would also avert trade friction with foreign countries, he added.

He said that the problems stemming from monopolies and oligopolies in domestic industries are serious and that the opening of domestic markets and competition with foreign firms would help eliminate economic inefficiency arising from monopoly and oligopoly.

Kim said that protectionist tendencies should be removed once and for all through bilateral negotiations, paving the way for a fundamental solution to Korean-U.S. trade friction. He recommended that Korean industries develop new products to avert U.S. protectionism.

The Korean agricultural sector should also be opened gradually to minimize damage to farmers, he said. It is highly probable that Korea will record greater losses from import restrictions than other countries, unless the domestic market is opened at an appropriate speed, Kim asserted.

If the government liberalized the importation of some agricultural products, including cigarettes, the people will not agree with the move, but if the free importation of such products is not allowed, the United States will make an issue of it, Kim said. Therefore, he strongly suggested that government action liberalizing the importation of U.S. farm products is imminent.

DEFENSE MINISTER SENDS MESSAGE ON MEMORIAL DAY

SK240239 Seoul YONHAP in English 0228 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Seoul, May 24 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Defense Minister Yi Ki-paek Saturday paid tribute to the U.S. soldiers who lost their lives protecting freedom during the Korean war (1950-53).

In a memorial day message sent to Gen. William J. Livsey, commander of U.S. Forces in Korea, Yi said that the men and officers of the Korean Armed Forces share with the U.S. military personnel in Korea the memory of fallen U.S. heroes who sacrificed their lives in the cause of freedom and world peace.

Their deaths preserved freedom and peace, and their sacrifices gave their survivors a holy mission of safeguarding the freedom and peace they left behind, Yi said in the message.

Memorial Day has special significance for the Korean people because many fallen American soldiers who thwarted the communist aggressors during the Korean war are buried in Korean soil, the message said. The U.S. Memorial Day falls on May 26.

HO TAM STATES KIM CHONG-IL TO SUCCEED KIM IL-SONG

SK230018 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 May 86 p 1

[Text] Tokyo (YONHAP) -- North Korea's Politburo member Ho Tam has stated that the country's leader will be succeeded by his son Kim Chong-il, the first such remark by a high-ranking north Korean official, the Tokyo Shimbun said Thursday. In a dispatch from Beijing, the daily newspaper said Ho made the remark during his meeting with a visiting Japanese journalist at Pyongyang's hall of parliament. Ho was quoted as saying, "Permanent member and secretary of the Politburo Kim Chong-il is already leading the Workers Party (the north Korean communisty part), and the people and the residents are also supporting him as leader. Kim Il-song's heir is Kim Chong-il."

JAPAN REQUESTED NOT TO EXPAND FISHERY ZONE

OW231243 Tokyo KYODO in English 1224 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Seoul, May 23 KYODO -- A ranking South Korean Foreign Ministry official Friday requested Japan not to expand its 200-mile fishery zone to all its coasts, currently being contemplated by its government. The request was made by Kwon Pyong-hyon, director of the Asian Bureau of the Foreign Ministry, to Sakutaro Tanino, a minister at the Japanese Embassy in Seoul.

Tanino explained to Kwon that the need to expand the 200-mile fishery zone has stemmed from indiscriminate fishing and illegal operations by Korean fishing boats in the sea off the Japanese coast. He urged that the South Korean Government establish a legal system to crack down on unlawful fishing practices at the earliest possible date.

Kwon told Tanino that he would immediately study what could be done to control unlawful practices by Korean fishing boats.

AMBASSADOR DISCUSSES BETTER RELATIONS WITH JAPAN

OW260951 Tokyo KYODO in English 0640 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Tokyo, May 26 KYODO -- South Korea Ambassador to Japan Yi Kyu-ho said Monday the two countries must continue unceasing efforts to remove stumbling blocks hampering their better relations. Speaking at a symposium on Japan-S. Korea ties, the envoy said the two countries have deepened their relations on a people-to-people level as a result of the exchange of visits by President Chon Tu-hwan and Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone in the past two years.

He added, however, that bilateral relations still have such "weak points" as a trade imbalance in favor of Japan and problems arising from the status of Korean residents in Japan.

On future relations between the two countries toward the 21st century, Yi said Japan and South Korea should work together to uphold freedom, democracy and other common values. The two countries should also join efforts in preventing military adventurism by other countries, he said.

KNCC OPPOSES VISIT BY JAPANESE CROWN PRINCE

SK231156 Seoul YONHAP in English 1148 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Seoul, May 23 (YONHAP) -- The Korean National Council of Churches (KNCC) Friday issued a statement opposing to a visit by Japanese Crown Prince Akihito and his wife to Korea, scheduled for this fall at the invitation of the Korean government. Without reflecting thoroughly on the crimes the emperor system has committed in the past, Japan has reinstated the fictitious system as a symbolic center of the nation, the council charged in the statement. "We cannot receive him because Akihito, son of the emperor, will visit here not as one of Japanese citizens but on behalf of the re-established imperial household," it said.

YI MIN-U SAYS U.S. VISIT 'FRUITFUL'

SK240114 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 24 May 86 p 1

[Text] Yi Min-u, president of the major opposition New Korean Democratic Party, yesterday said he anticipates an exclusive meeting with President Chon Tu-hwan. Meeting the press at Kimpo International Airport upon return from a U.S. visit, Yi said, "As President Chon promised it, I believe it will be realized." President Chon, meeting with leaders of three major parties on April 30, accepted Yi's request to have an exclusive meeting between the two to discuss overall political development.

Referring to his U.S. visit, Yi said it was "fruitful," adding he had the chance to explain the opposition's effort for democratization to U.S. administrative and congressional leaders.

NKDP LEADER CRITICIZES DOMESTIC SITUATION

SK250100 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 25 May 86 p 4

[From the "Press Pocket" column]

[Text] New Korea Democratic Party president Yi Min-u, who has just returned from 12-day visit to the United States, was displeased yesterday with the domestic political situation which he said "got lost in a labyrinth." He blamed the government and the ruling Democratic Justice Party for such controversial issues as the idling of the House Home Affairs Committee, the arrest of dissident leader Rev. Mun Ik-hwan and the refusal of the issuance of a visa for Japan Socialist Party leader Madashi Ishibashi.

In a meeting of key officers which he presided over for the first time since his return home Friday, he said, "The reason the overall political situation got stalemated and lost in a maze is that the government and the ruling party are inexperienced in the management of politics." However, his complaints were directed not only to the ruling camp but to his own party for its tough floor strategy.

He reportedly argued that the NDP's decision to boycott the planned Education-Information committee and the Legislation-Judiciary Committee should be reviewed. Party spokesman Hong Sa-tok quoted him as saying, "It is natural for us to attend these committees if the DJP proves to have sincere intention to get at the truth of the Inchon demonstration and the serious campus questions."

ATHIT REMOVED AS ARMY COMMANDER 27 MAY

BK270017 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0003 GMT 27 May 86

[Announcement of the Prime Minister's Office]

[Text] A royal command has been issued for military officers to serve the royal service, as follows:

1. General Athit Kamlang-ek, supreme commander and Army commander, to become supreme commander;
2. Gen Chuthai Saengthawip, deputy Army commander, to become military inspector general;
3. Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut, Army chief of staff, to become Army commander.

This is to be effective immediately.

Announced on 27 May 1986

Countersigned by Gen Prem Tinsulanon, prime minister

Congratulates Successor

BK270829 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 27 May 86 p 1

[Text] "Chiu [Chaowalit] this is what was bound to happen sooner or later and is what I hoped for. I hope for your cooperation and we will work closely together." Those were the words used by former Commander in Chief Gen Athit Kamlang-ek to his successor Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut in a long distance call this morning.

Speaking at a press conference at his Suan Phudtan home, Gen Chawalit said he received a call from Gen Athit congratulating him on the appointment. He said that Gen Athit told him that this (the appointment) was what was bound to happen sooner or later and was what he had hoped for. Gen Athit also said that he hoped to receive cooperation from him and that the two men would continue to work closely together, Gen Chaowalit said.

Besides Gen Chawalit also disclosed that the Premier also rang him and advised him to be himself. "Hope you will continue to be yourself and be faithful and serious about work. Be kind to your subordinates as you had been before," Gen Chawalit recalled Gen Prem's advice as having been.

Spokesman Comments

BK270634 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Trairong Suwannakhiri, spokesman of the Prime Minister's Office, has commented on the appointment of General Chawalit Yongchaiyut as the new army commander. He said: [begin recording] Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut is a soldier who has a spirit of genuine democracy.

For this reason, we can be sure that he will not lead the army to meddle in politics for his personal gain. Therefore, the people and politicians can be confident that the 27 July general election will be clean and fair. Soldiers in the Army from generals to conscripts will be given freedom and the right to vote in the election. Nobody will be forced to vote or not to vote for any candidate. I am confident that Gen Chawalit will be able to more effectively control the spending of the secret fund for the defense of national security. This is my personal view.

[Unidentified reporter] Do you believe that everything will be alright?

[Trairong] Yes, I do because the majority of soldiers in the army agree with this change.

[Unidentified reporter] We have learned that you issued an instruction this morning...

[Trairong] I was given the honor to instruct Radio Thailand to broadcast in accordance with the law. I am legally empowered to order Radio Thailand to do that. [end recording]

Deputy Prime Minister Comments

BK270619 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] In connection with the change in position of the Army commander, Deputy Prime Minister General Prachuap Suntharangkun says there should be no problems and the former Army commander will hand over his position to the new commander so he can study the job. Gen Prachuap said this morning to reporters before the Cabinet meeting at Government House:

[Begin recording] There should be no problem. I think the supreme commander may want to hand over the job of Army commander to the new Army commander so that the latter can study and prepare for the job while the supreme commander awaits his retirement. The supreme commander will be able to use his position to oversee all three Armed Forces -- the Army, Navy, and Air Force -- to assure proper coordination while he awaits retirement in the next few months. He may do this, I don't know; I just think that will be the case. I do not think there will be any problem or anything to lead anyone to think otherwise. I think this is a normal procedure and there is no cause to think otherwise, because the supreme commander already oversees the Army, Navy, and the Air Force and his current position is superior to the Army commander, who had been under his command and who will be elevated to the post of Army commander. It will just amount to dividing up some of his duties.

[Unidentified reporter] What about Gen Chuthai, who will become inspector general?

[Prachuap] I think this has to do with the seniority system; nothing else. Gen Chuthai was deputy Army commander and now that Gen Chawalit -- who was the chief of staff -- will be elevated, the more senior officer is given a new position. This new position is equivalent to the position of field marshal. So he gets a promotion. It is nothing extraordinary; it is merely an announcement on the service of military officers. Similar announcements are made regularly. There is no incident or anything else involved. [end recording]

Chawalit Names Deputy

BK270827 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 27 May 86 pp 32, 3

[Text] Assistant Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Akkahaphon Somrup will be acting Deputy C-in-C instead of Gen Chuthai Saengthawip and Deputy Army Chief of Staff Lt-Gen Wanchai Ruang Trakun will become acting Chief of Staff of the Army, newly-appointed Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut said this morning. "There was no problem, everything went on under the army hierarchy," he said.

Gen Chawalit said the appointment had been so swift that he did not have time to prepare for it. He revealed that he first heard of the royal appointment at midnight and immediately called Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon and Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek to thank them for giving him this important duty. Both gave him advice, he said. He described the appointment as a great honour for himself, his family and the Chulachomklao Military Academy. He declined to comment on the fact that Gen Athit had not been allowed to finish his term as Army Chief, saying that he had no authority to comment on his superior's order.

But Gen Chawalit said that his superior might have thought that the remaining three or four months was very limited to prepare a person to take over such a very important job that also included directorship of the Bangkok Peace Keeping Forces' Communism Suppression Operation Command, and Internal Peace Command, and so on. It was necessary to learn the jobs and to prepare oneself for work, Gen Chawalit suggested. "A newcomer like me lacks experience and therefore it was necessary to have time to learn the work," he said. He said improving and developing the Army would be his first priority and suggested that he would drop work which are not related to the Army.

He said that he had been with Gen Athit in the fields and had realised that the most important force are the lower ranks. Therefore he said that he had to do his best to care for them as Gen Athit had done. Asked about the Army's role in politics, Gen Chawalit said the Army would do only its job and would not interfere in politics. He said that the Army would see to it that the elections would be held fairly and democratically and that no other influences are exerted.

Asked whether he favoured and elected premier or an appointed one, Gen Chawalit retorted "why ask me this question?" He said that Gen Athit would return from the South at 2:30 p.m. today and he would go to meet him at the airport this afternoon.

Asked to comment on his removal the Army C-in-C by reporters at Nakhon Si Thammarat, a grim-faced Gen Athit replied "I don't want to give any interview at all right now. I was here on an irrigation project. Sorry."

Gen Chawalit earlier told commanders of combat units and other army officers who called him at his residence this morning that he hoped everyone would help him work for the country. He asked everyone to remain brothers and said he was still a brother to everyone. He said officials from the Office of the Prime Minister went to his house this morning to deliver the royal appointment and Gen Athit had made a long distance telephone call to congratulate him at 8 a.m. and they talked for a few minutes.

Commander of the Second Division of the First Army Region, Maj-Gen San Sipphen said officers of the Second Division and their families believe that the appointment of Gen Chawalit would help to develop the Army and they are ready to follow orders.

Gen Chawalit replied that today was a very important day and a day of honour for him for being appointed to the Commander-in-Chief post. "I have called the Supreme Commander and told him that we are still loyal to him and that nothing has changed," he said. He said the honour he received today was not for himself and his family alone but for the Army too. "I will serve the Army and the country to the best of my ability," he said.

He said later his relationship with other officers would remain brotherly and not like the relationship between Army Chief and subordinates. He asked them to continue to be wholeheartedly loyal to and to love the Army Commander-in-Chief. It is believed that he was referring to the out-going Commander-in-Chief, Gen Athit.

He told the officers that the workload would be greater and asked them to help uphold the monarchy and the nation. "This house will continue to be open for all friends and brothers like in the past," he added.

BANGKOK WORLD Report

BK270839 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 27 May 86 pp 1, 32

[Excerpts] Prime Minister and Defence Minister Prem Tinsulanon this morning relieved General Athit Kamlang-ek of his powerful post as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and replaced him with the Army Chief of Staff Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut. Gen Athit retains his largely symbolic post as Supreme Commander.

Gen Athit spent last night at the Fourth Army Region Headquarters in Nakhon Si Thammarat where security was reported to be unusually tight and everyone passing in or out of the headquarters was searched. Fourth Army officers told the WORLD this morning that Gen Athit and other army officers learnt of the announcement from the 7 a.m. Radio Thailand news report.

Shortly after 7 a.m., Gen-Athit left the headquarters for Hua Sai District to preside over a ceremony to open Khlong Athit for which the Supreme Commander had approved the allocation of a budget. He was accompanied by Fourth Army Commander Lt-Gen Wanchai Chitchampong and staff officers of the Fourth Army Region.

First Army Region Commander Lt-Gen Phichit Kunlawanit is at present on a tour of Europe with members of the National Defence College and is not scheduled to be back until the end of the month.

A number of tanks were spotted on Si Ayutthaya Road moving past the Foreign Ministry buildings there this morning, sparking concern by passers-by, but army sources said they were on a routine rotation to the City Security Command [CSC]. All the tanks had canvas covers on their cannon.

Gen Chuthai who has been moved to the largely non-active position as Inspector-General of the Armed Forces had angered Gen Prem when on January 30 he proposed at a meeting of the Defence Council that Gen Athit's term be extended.

He followed this up with a strident press conference on March 21 in which he and Assistant Army Commander-in-Chief Akkhaphon Somrup suggest that the extension issue be settled before the end of the month. In the press conference he made his famous remark that "the weather is not getting hot, but it will be hotter next month and people can easily become restless. So everything should be settled this month."

The latest development has fuelled speculation over the possibility that Gen Athit may now decide to resign his post to stand in the July 27 general election. It had been thought that he had been interested in standing in the election, but did not want to lose his powerful post in the Army which would give him a degree of influence on the outcome of the elections.

Gen Athit had hinted that he may stand in Loei Province in the general election which was to be held in 1987. However, after Gen Prem dissolved Parliament and moved the election date forward Gen Athit changed his mind and said he would remain at his posts. Now that he is left only with the largely symbolic post as Supreme Commander, observers say he may be tempted to resign and stand for election.

Meanwhile, a routine rotation of troops occurred this morning sparking brief speculation of a coup attempt.

However, according to a military report, the movement was only a normal rotation of the Norasing military forces of the Capital Security Command. The unit with 15 armoured tanks and a number of military jeeps with machine guns moved to the Sua Pa Supreme Command Headquarters where the CSC is located.

PREM ILL WITH FLU, TO MISS STATE FUNCTIONS

BK240327 Bangkok THE NATION in English 24 May 86 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] Premier Prem Tinsulanon is down with the flu while M.R. Khukrit Pramot is hospitalized for a heart condition and diabetes. Meanwhile, Interior Minister Gen Sitthi Chirarot underwent an operation for an eye cataract yesterday. An informed source said Prime Minister Gen Prem will not attend state functions for a couple of days because he has been hit by influenza.

The premier has been advised by his personal doctor to take a rest at his Sisao Thewet residence for a few days before resuming his routine activities. Gen Prem has been suffering from a cold since his recent visit to the southern province of Phang-nga where he walked in the rain, chatting with well wishers.

Unscheduled Visit to Korat

BK270123 Bangkok THE NATION in English 27 May 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon abruptly called off an official function yesterday morning and flew to Nakhon Ratchasima (Korat) in an unusual move that touched off speculation about a political standoff and related developments. Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek was on an official visit in Nakhon Si Thammarat, according to an official schedule and was expected to return to Bangkok this morning. It is not known when Gen Prem will return to the capital. Deputy Prime Minister Prachuap Suntharangkun said if the premier failed to return in time for today's weekly Cabinet meeting, he will chair the meeting for the premier.

There were conflicting reports on why Gen Prem flew to Nakhon Ratchasima. While some military officials said that the premier went there for relaxation, others said that he had some official missions to carry out in the northeastern province. Second Army Region Chief-of-Staff Maj Gen Phaibun Hongsinlak told THE NATION that the premier visited the province to "take a rest." He said the premier had no schedule to conduct an official mission there.

Military sources in Korat said that field military units received orders in writing that the premier was there for relaxation and that they would be informed afterwards about the date of his return to the capital. Gen Prem left his Si Sao residence at about 7.30 am in a Cadillac and arrived at the Don Muang military airport where he was received by air force military police and left for Korat at about 8.05 am. He was accompanied by Maj Gen Mongkohon Amphonphisit and Col Phairot Phanitsamai.

His flight landed at the Sixth Airwing Base in Korat at about 9 am and was received by senior army officials of the Second Army Region. Second Army Region Commander Lt Gen Phisit Hemabut was attending a meeting chaired by Gen Athit in Bangkok and caught a flight back to his base in the afternoon. Upon his arrival in Korat, Prem and his aides were whisked away to his residence adjacent to the Second Combat Support Command headed by Maj Gen Arun Pariwattham. Gen Prem locked himself in his residence where senior army officials continually reported themselves, according to field military sources.

Gen Prachuap told reporters that he attended the ceremony to present awards organized by the Community Development Department. He said that the premier probably needed more rest to recover from the flu. Four days ago, Gen Prem also cancelled his plan to attend functions and assigned Deputy Defence Minister ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Phaniang Kantarat to stand in during a ceremony to conclude a Thai-U.S. Log-X exercise in Sattahip, Chon Buri.

Prem was reportedly down with the flu.

Maj Gen Kasem Naphasawat, an aide to the defence minister, said that Gen Prem was scheduled to carry out official missions in Korat but he said he had no knowledge of the details. He said the premier may stay in Korat several more days.

Meanwhile, Gen Athit yesterday morning chaired a meeting of senior army officials at the Army Conventional Hall. The meeting, informed sources said, reviewed the general situation and the preparations on the part of the army for the upcoming general election, scheduled for July 27. The distribution of unsigned leaflets discrediting Gen Athit and Army Chief-of-Staff Gen Chawalit Yonchaiyut was also touched upon during the meeting.

Gen Athit flew to Surat Thani at about 1.45 pm to attend a birthday function for a well-known monk in Suan Mok of Chaiya District. He later proceeded to Nakhon Si Thammarat where he was scheduled to visit people at Wat Khok Yang in Hua Sai District. He is due to fly back to Bangkok in the afternoon.

HOANG BICH SON RECEIVES U.S. VETERANS GROUP

OW251533 Hanoi VNA in English 1513 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 25 -- A four member delegation of the Vietnam Veterans of America (VVA) led by John Frank Truno, a member of VVA leadership, paid a visit to Vietnam from May 16-25, to discuss humanitarian aid to Vietnam. While here, the delegation paid a tribute to President Ho Chi Minh at his mausoleum and visited his home and office. The American guests had working sessions with the Foreign Ministry, the aid reception committee and other public offices, and toured several industrial, agricultural and cultural establishments in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City. Vice Foreign Minister Hoang Bich Son received the delegation.

ARMY VOLUNTEERS BEGIN WITHDRAWAL FROM CAMBODIA

OW270745 Hanoi VNA in English 0720 GMT 27 May 86

["On Vietnamese Army Volunteers' Partial Withdrawals From Kampuchea" -- VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 27 -- Part of the Vietnamese Army volunteers [VAV] will soon withdraw from Kampuchea by joint decision of the Vietnamese and Kampuchean Governments. The first phase of Vietnamese Army volunteers' partial withdrawal from Kampuchea took place in June 1981, two and a half years after the Kampuchean revolutionary forces, with the help of Vietnamese internationalist combatants, toppled the genocidal Pol Pot clique. The pull-out, of division 137, was witnessed, among others, by a film makers' group of the Japanese television corporation N.D.N. led by its director Hitoshi Hattori. It was live broadcast to the whole world. Since 1982, partial withdrawals of Vietnamese Army volunteers from Kampuchea have been made annually in the presence of foreign reporters and cameramen, on July 14, 1982 six Army volunteer units led by a colonel withdrew from Kampuchea. On May 2, 1983, the partial pull-out included the CUU Long unit involving one infantry division and six brigades and regiments commanded by Colonel Vo Van Tan.

On June 6, 1984, infantry brigades 690 and 688, regiment 550 and a number of independent battalions led by Colonel Nguyen Dai left Kampuchea. On April 3, 1985 group of divisions 52 including one division, Brigades 7703, 7706 and 9906 under the command of Major-General Huynh Huu Anh pulled out from Kampuchea. That was the biggest withdrawal since 1981. So far one-third of the Vietnamese Army volunteers have withdrawn from Kampuchea. Besides the above-mentioned phases of withdrawal, several unannounced smaller pull-outs have been made annually.

These forces have successfully fulfilled their internationalist duty on the fiercest battlefronts in western Kampuchea including Ta Sanh, Pailin, Phnom Melai and the tri-nation border area of Kampuchea, Laos and Thailand. These pull-outs have substantiated the fact that the Kampuchean revolution, stronger with every passing day, is bound to win total victory and the Beijing-backed Khmer reactionary forces, are doomed to utter failure.

The partial withdrawals of Vietnamese Army volunteers were carried out on ever larger scale and in harmony with the constant growth of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Army and administration. In the 1984-85 dry season, the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces and people, supported by V.A.V.'s overran 16 of the 17 major bases of the pol pot and other Khmer reactionary forces stationed along the Kampuchean-Thai border. Early this year, Kom Rient Base, the 17th and also the last hideout of the Polpotists, located close to the Kampuchean-Thai border in Battambang Province, was razed to the ground by the Kampuchean Revolutionary Forces. A defence line was built along the Kampuchean-Thai border by joint efforts of the Kampuchean Army and people. With combat trenches and mine fields, the line has effectively contributed to preventing the Khmer reactionary forces from intruding into Kampuchea from their Thailand-based sanctuaries for sabotage activities.

The regular annual pull-outs of Vietnamese internationalist combatants have flatly rejected Beijing's slanders and fabrications against the militant solidarity and alliance between the three Indochinese countries in their struggle for national independence, freedom, security and prosperity of each country in the interests of world peace and security. The annual withdrawals over the past five years have eloquently demonstrated the Indochinese countries' desire for peaceful settlement of the Kampuchean issue. Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos are striving for a peaceful, friendly, stable and cooperative Southeast Asia

NHAN DAN Editorial

BK260159 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 25 May 86

[26 May NHAN DAN editorial: "The Irreversible Trend"]

[Text] In accordance with the agreement between the SRV and PRK Governments, today, 26 May, the IIC Army Corps of Vietnamese Army volunteers -- comprising the 8th Infantry Division, the 95th Infantry Brigade, the 37th Infantry Regiment, and their subordinate units -- begins to leave Cambodia for home. Our entire Armed Forces and people highly appreciate the fact that the IIC Corps has outstandingly fulfilled the international duty entrusted to it at the southwestern border area of Cambodia and that it is pulling out amid the affectionate farewell and deep love of the Armed Forces and people of the friendly country.

Implementing the decision of the three Indochinese countries' summit conference, this is the fifth withdrawal from Cambodia of a component of the Vietnamese Army volunteers. This shows that the situation of the Cambodian revolution is developing in an increasingly fine manner and reflects the great efforts of the people and Armed Forces of the three Indochinese countries as well as the growth and strength of the solidarity among these countries and between them and the Soviet Union and other socialist states. The current withdrawal of the IIC Corps of Vietnamese volunteers marks a new step in the advance of the Cambodian revolution and the extraordinary maturity of the Cambodian people and their Armed Forces. The important victory of smashing the bases of the Pol Pot remnants and other reactionary Cambodian forces in the 1984-85 dry season and the success of historic significance of the Fifth KPRP Congress late last year have created a strong impetus for the cause of the fraternal Cambodian people's national defense and construction.

The PRK has scored new achievements in all fields. Overcoming untold difficulties, the restoration and development of industry, agriculture, culture, and social welfare have continued at a faster tempo throughout the land of the Angkor.

An outstanding feature has been the growth and strength of the KPRP and of the revolutionary administration and Armed Forces. Despite the fact that the Chinese expansionists-hegemonists, acting in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, have supplied more money and weapons and ammunition to their reactionary remnant mercenaries and have directed them in committing crimes against the Cambodian people, the Armed Forces and people of Cambodia, staying shoulder to shoulder with the Vietnamese Army volunteers, have intensified their activities, firmly maintained security at the border and inland, and strongly defended Cambodia's revival.

The reactionary Cambodians, though given support and assistance, have suffered fatal blows and have become increasingly weakened and beset with internal strife. An increasing number of misled people have returned to the Cambodian homeland and rejoined the Cambodian people, bringing along their weapons.

Anybody of conscience can see the goodwill of the SRV and PRK through the annual withdrawal of a component of Vietnamese Army volunteers. These withdrawals are manifestations of goodwill aimed at promoting the cause of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The three Indochinese countries' stand regarding a solution to the Cambodia issue was clearly stated in the communiques of the 11th and 12th conferences of the Indochinese foreign ministers. The situation at the Thai-Cambodian border has remained tense because the Chinese expansionists-hegemonists, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, have used Thai territory as a place to foster the reactionary Cambodian remnants and as a springboard for them to oppose and sabotage the Cambodian people's revival. This is in fact an undeclared war waged by them against the PRK and against the three Indochinese countries as a whole.

The importance of this solution is to distinguish the internal aspect from the international aspect of the Cambodia issue. The internal problems of Cambodia must be settled by the Cambodian people themselves without external interference. Settlement of the international aspect of this issue must include an agreement on the withdrawal of Vietnamese Army volunteers coupled with the cessation of the provision of aid and weapons for and the use of Thai territory as a sanctuary for the Pol Pot clique and other reactionary Cambodian forces, an end to outside interference in Cambodia's internal affairs, and a halt to foreign countries' hostile military activities against the PRK. Along with a peaceful solution to the Cambodia issue, it is necessary to ensure a lasting and stable peace for Southeast Asia.

To date, however, these correct proposals have not yet received a positive response. The forces hostile to the three Indochinese countries are still continuing to pursue their criminal policy, running counter to the aspirations and interests of the nations in the region. They are feverishly increasing arms supplies to the reactionary Cambodian remnants along with staging the farcical 8-point proposal that is essentially a plot to return the genocidal Pol Pot clique to Cambodia. The Chinese and Thai reactionaries are intensifying their meeting to hatch plots and discuss stratagems. The U.S. imperialists are organizing joint military exercises with Thailand close to the Cambodian-Thai border and implementing the plan to set up a strategic war material stockpile in Thailand. All of them have clamored for Vietnamese troop withdrawal but have not uttered a word about eliminating Pol Pot, ceasing the use of Thai territory as a sanctuary for reactionary Cambodians, and ending their hostile activities against the PRK. Their scheme is extremely insidious, their evil intention is very nefarious.

However, the current withdrawal of a component of Vietnamese Army volunteers from Cambodia once again clearly shows that the situation in Cambodia is irreversible and that nothing can stop the advance of the Cambodian revolution. The enemies are extremely stubborn and frenziedly pursuing their reactionary policy against the three Indochinese countries. Together with the people of Laos and Cambodia, our people are determined to frustrate all their dark schemes. The revolutionary gains of the Cambodian people and of the closely united Indochinese people as a whole must be firmly defended and strongly developed under any circumstances.

Our entire party, people, and Armed Forces are determined to satisfactorily fulfill the two strategic tasks of building and defending the socialist fatherland while discharging our international obligation to the fraternal people of Cambodia and Laos.

Commentary Praises Withdrawal

OW230011 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 21 May 86

[Station commentary: "Our Strength and Goodwill"]

[Text] Another partial withdrawal of Vietnamese Volunteer Army will be conducted in accordance with the statement of the February 1983 Indochinese summit and in the spirit of the joint communique of the mid-August 1985 11th conference of the foreign ministers of Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam.

Like the phased withdrawals of Vietnamese Volunteer Army in previous years, the coming partial troop withdrawal once again attests to the steady, vigorous growth of the revolutionary cause of the three Indochinese countries -- with the obvious successful growth of the Cambodian revolution, which no obstacle can hamper. Through their arduous efforts to move ahead over the past more than 7 years to master their destiny and their country, the Cambodian people have built up their strength from ruins.

The Cambodian Revolutionary Armed Forces have grown and become stronger day by day. They have always stood firm in precarious situations and have joined the Cambodian people of all strata and their Vietnamese comrades-in-arms in repeatedly smashing all enemy schemes and acts. A resounding armed exploit that should be mentioned is the Cambodian Revolutionary Armed Forces' coordination with Vietnamese Volunteer Army in launching repeated attacks on the hideouts of the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique and other Khmer reactionaries along the Cambodian-Thai border during previous dry seasons -- especially during the 1984-85 dry season. By means of their strength, the Cambodian Revolutionary Armed Forces have not only decimated the bulk of the enemy's strength and driven the remainder into passivity and contradictions among themselves, but have also sealed off the western border, and cut off communications between the outside hostile forces and the groups of bandits and reactionaries in the hinterland, thus creating conditions for eventually wiping them out and firmly maintaining public security in all parts of the country.

Through their armed exploits, the Cambodian Revolutionary Armed Forces have also proved their rapid growth in combat and combat support as well as the contributions and very close cooperation by the Cambodian people in building their all-people's national defense and in firmly defending all their revolutionary gains.

Just as Chairman Hun Sen has asserted, the People's Republic of Kampuchea has become ever stronger, the Cambodian Revolutionary Armed Forces have increasingly matured, and the Cambodian situation is irreversible. That situation has created conditions for the annual partial withdrawal of Vietnamese Volunteer Army and their total withdrawal from Cambodia in 1990.

The enemies of the Indochinese people and of peace, security, and stability in the Southeast Asian region have always clamored for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia. But, in fact, they have never wanted this to happen. Their unchanged scheme is to seek ways to weaken the three Indochinese countries, thus compelling Vietnamese troops to prolong their stay in Cambodia and thus creating a pretext for propaganda to arouse public opinion and promote their policy of creating confrontation between ASEAN and Indochina to intensify their military forces in Southeast Asia and deploy their counterrevolutionary global strategy in the region. Every time we conduct a partial withdrawal of Vietnamese Volunteer Army from Cambodia, they seek every means possible to distort the truth and goodwill of the three Indochinese countries, and to drive a wedge between Vietnam and Cambodia and between Vietnam and the world community. However, no matter how cleverly they perform their magic trick, they cannot turn black into white. Truth always has its inherent strength.

We have conducted four phased withdrawals of Vietnamese Volunteer Army from Cambodia and are going to conduct the fifth. Through those withdrawals we have demonstrated to the world our stance, shining with a just cause, and our good-willed acts. The nobility of the cemented solidarity of the three Indochinese countries in general, and of Vietnam and Cambodia in particular, is always alive in the minds of the people of the three countries. In particular, it was vividly manifested in farewell scenes full of attachment and love shown to Vietnamese combatants by Cambodian soldiers and people, old and young. No foreign journalists, Western Ones included, who had a chance to witness such farewell scenes can disprove that attachment and love.

Our nobility has also been manifested in that we have always taken action, before others, to lessen tension in the region. (Peter Arnett), a U.S. television reporter for the Cable News Network who witnessed the fourth phased withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, said: I think that phased withdrawals of Vietnamese Volunteer Army like this one are marvelous exemplary acts.

We can unequivocally assert that the annual partial withdrawal, and the eventual total withdrawal, of Vietnamese Volunteer Army from Cambodia by 1990 is eloquent proof that the policy of the hostile forces arousing confrontation in Southeast Asia has failed, is failing, and will fail completely. The dialogue that the Indochinese countries advocate is the only correct path.

However, we know that the forces hostile to the Indochinese revolutions remain very stubborn. They still seek every available means to check our progress. U.S. President Reagan, in his new global strategy, still lists the new Cambodian regime as a hostile country. He has repeatedly hailed the Cambodian counterrevolutionaries as freedom fighters, and has continued to bankroll their activities. The Beijing hegemonist force has also strived to breathe life into the tripartite Cambodian Government. Besides funneling them weapons, Beijing has advised them on how to peddle the so-called 8-point proposal for resolving the Cambodian issue, a cunning diplomatic ploy designed to reimpose the genocidal clique's role on the Cambodian people.

The people of Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam know very well the insidious scheme of the hostile forces. They have all the more realized the need to further cement their solidarity now more than ever, to endeavor to work for nation-building and national defense, to create an ever-increasing strength, to smash all enemy schemes and acts, to steadily advance the revolution of each country, and to contribute to building Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation.

NGUYEN CO THACH WELCOMES SPECIAL LIBYAN ENVOY

OW231023 Hanoi VNA in English 0808 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Hanoi VAN May 22 -- Lawyer Kamil Hasan al-Maqhur, secretary of the People's Committee for Foreign Liaison and special envoy of Colonel mu'ammr al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the glorious September 1 Revolution of the People's socialist Arab al-Jamahiriyah of Libya, arrived here today for an official friendship visit.

Lawyer Kamil Hasan al-Maqhur and his party welcomed on their arrival by Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and his assistant Nguyen Duy Lien; Major-General Vu Xuan Vinh, director of the Defense Ministry's Department for External Relations, and other high-ranking officials. Abd al-Salim al-Arabi Munir, secretary of the Libyan People's Bureau in Vietnam, was present on this occasion. Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach offered a dinner this evening in honour of the Libyan guests.

Recieved by Truong Chinh

OW231704 Hanoi VNA in English 1508 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Hanoi VAN May 23 -- State Council President Truong Chinh received at the presidential palace here today lawyer Kamil Hasan al-Maqhur, special envoy of Colonel Mu'ammr al-Qadhdhafi, and his party, now on an official visit to vietnam. Also present at the reception were Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and the secretary of the Libyan People's Bureau in Vietnam, 'adb al-Salim al-Arabi Munir.

Speaking to his host, lawyer Kamil Hasan al-Maqhur conveyed Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's heartfelt gratitude toward the Vietnamese party, state and people for their timely and strong support and valuable assistance to the Libyan people's struggle against the U.S. aggressors.

Lawyer Kamil Hasan al-Maqhur, who is also secretary of the People's Committee for Foreign Affairs, informed President Truong Chinh of the U.S. imperialists' perfidious schemes against the Libyan people and brought out their major achievements in national construction as well as their efforts in defeating the recent U.S. barbarous air attacks on Libya, thus, safeguarding independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Libya. For his part, President Truong Chinh expressed his joy over the great achievements of the Libyan people in their national construction and their struggle against imperialism, Zionism and apartheid. The Libyan people's victory, he stressed, was a vivid manifestation of the strength of the people's unity. This victory has encouraged the Vietnamese people in national construction and defence.

President Truong Chinh noted with satisfaction at the results of the talks between Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and the Libyan special envoy. He highly appreciated the ever developing friendship, militant solidarity and fraternal cooperation between the Vietnamese and Libyan people. He strongly condemned the dark scheme and the barbarous acts of state terrorism conducted by the U.S. imperialists against Libya and demanded that they stop their war provocations against Libya and other countries in the region. He reaffirmed that the Vietnamese people always stand by the Libyan people and resolutely support their just struggle. The Vietnamese people are convinced that the people and the revolutionary armed forces of Libya with their tradition of courageous fighting, and with strong sympathy and support form the justice and peace-loving nations over the world, will win total victory. President Truong Chinh took the opportunity to convey his warmest greetings and best regards to Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and wish the Libyan people new, more achievements in their national construction and defence. The reception took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and fraternal militant solidarity.

Envoy Concludes Visit

OW241730 Hanoi VNA in English 1453 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 24 -- Lawyer Kamil Hasan al-Maqhur secretary of the people's committee for Foreign Liason and special envoy of Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the glorious September 1 revolution of the People's Socialist Arab Jamahiriyyah of Libya, today concluded a three-day visit to Vietnam. While here, lawyer Kamil Hasan al-Maqhur and his party paid a floral tribute to President Ho Chi Minh at his mausoleum and visited his home and office.

On May 23, the Libyan guests were received by President of the State Council Truong Chinh. The same day, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach held talks with lawyer Kamil Hasan al-Maqhur. The two sides exchanged views on the situation in thier countries, and the international and regional issues of mutual concern. They discussed measures aimed at strengthening the bilateral relations and cooperation in the interests of each country, for peace and security in their two regions and the rest of the world.

In a meeting this morning with Vietnamese mass-media workers lawyer al-Maqhur pointed out the dangerous and barbarous acts of aggression recently taken by the U.S. imperialists against Libya. He expressed his sincere gratitude to the Vietnamese Government and people for their strong support for the Libyan people's just struggle for national defence. He highly appreciated the results of his visit and the fine sentiments and hospitality given to his delegation by the Vietnamese leaders and people.

The Libyan guests were seen off by Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and the Secretary of the Libyan People's Bureau in Vietnam 'Abd al-Salim al-Arabi Munir.

AQUINO OUTLINES PEACE PLAN DURING PROVINCIAL TOUR

Plans for NPA, CHDF, Warlords

HK231529 Hong Kong AFP in English 1513 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Davao, Philippines, May 23 (AFP) -- President Corazon Aquino said here Friday she was considering regional ceasefire arrangements with communist insurgents and ordered a campaign to stamp out provincial warlords and criminal groups in cities.

Mrs Aquino also firmly rejected a demand by hardline communist leaders that combat troops withdraw from the countryside, saying this would leave the people at the mercy of the rural-based communist New People's Army (NPA).

She told some 2,000 representatives of various sectors in this insurgency-torn southern city that her government was embarking on an arms exchange program for NPA rebels who want to surrender, under which they would be given skills training as preparation for their return to civilian life.

The chief executive, who has pledged to hold talks with leaders of the banned Communist Party of the Philippines and its NPA, was on the first leg of her first provincial tour to address local issues topped by the 17-year-old NPA rebellion.

While the government was waiting for the communists' response, Mrs Aquino said she would consult with Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile "on the feasibility of a regional ceasefire immediately for a period of sixty days." This would enable leaders of the country's 13 regions to contact local rebel chiefs and "negotiate if not for the end of insurgent activity, then for a longer truce during which greater trust will develop" between both sides, she said.

Communist leaders would be held responsible for any violation of the ceasefire "which will be taken by my government as a deliberate act or signal of the failure of negotiations and the resumption of hostilities," she warned.

She said human rights violations by either the 250,000-strong military or the 16,000 NPA fighters would be dealt with equally although "forgiveness will figure greatly when we try to make a better future for ourselves."

The chief executive said she did not believe the Civilian Home Defense Force (CHDF), much feared and hated by residents for alleged abuses, was a "necessary component of rural security" in the southern island of Mindanao. Mrs Aquino ordered Armed Forces Chief General Fidel Ramos "to submit to me a justification for its continued existence." The 70,000-strong CHDF was created by Mrs Aquino's deposed predecessor Ferdinand Marcos to help guard remote villages against rebel attacks.

Mrs Aquino said she believed the peace and order problem in the island was caused mostly by "common criminality," and ordered the military to implement a disarmament campaign against warlords and criminal syndicates. "I cannot believe that the main force of the Republic cannot eradicate this problem with dispatch. I don't want the warlords around to distort the democratic process that will take place soon after the ratification of the new Constitution," she said.

She said she would also start returning control of the police forces to the local civilian officials, starting with Metropolitan Manila. These are currently under the military command.

Responding to complaints by local residents that her transition government -- in which she assumed sweeping legislative powers -- was causing some concern, she pledged to ask drafters of a new Constitution to finish their work in three months.

She is to appoint 50 members to a constitutional commission on Sunday which will convene on June 2. Elections are scheduled after the charter's ratification in a national plebiscite.

On complaints that local officials and career civil servants were being fired indiscriminately, Mrs Aquino said her government has prepared a complete set of guidelines. But she dismissed complaints that the appointees lacked experience, saying: "If they had too much experience they would have been the men of Marcos who were in power for 20 years." "I have no experience. If I have had experience I would have been a Marcos-style politician and I would not have led you to freedom," she said.

Her 30-minute speech was frequently interrupted by prolonged applause. The audience, composed of local professionals, students, workers, clergy, tribal minorities and government officials, had earlier aired their problems in a dialogue, topped by poverty and the peace and order situation.

Mrs Aquino is to fly to the central city of Cebu on Saturday.

Meets With Rebels

BK231257 Manila PNA in English 1245 GMT 23 May 86

[By Felipe Siron]

[Text] Davao City, Philippines May 23 (PNA) -- President Corazon Aquino and 168 communist rebels today held a dialogue inside a religious convent here, paving the way for a possible reconciliation between the government and the insurgent forces.

The meeting with the rebels, described by military authorities as the first response of the underground New People's Army (NPA) to the government's call for reconciliation, was held behind closed doors. It was also the first time for Mrs Aquino to meet face to face with insurgents, according to presidential deputy spokesperson Alice Villadolid.

The rebels were led by Alexander Navarro, alias Commander Saulo, head of a communist guerrilla unit operating in Davao Oriental Province. Commander Saulo came down from the hills Thursday while the other rebels presented themselves to different military units during the last few days, Mrs Villadolid said quoting military authorities here. They included one political officer, 14 armed regular guerrillas, 17 armed members of the propaganda team, seven finance officers, seven medical workers and three liaison men.

With the president in the meeting were Southern Command Chief Brig Gen Jose Magno, Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo and some members of the cabinet. The meeting was without emotion, said Mrs Villadolid. She however did not give details of what was taken up in the dialogue.

But Mrs Villadolid said an amazon in the group spoke and told the president she joined the NPA because she witnessed cases of torture and military men robbing the harvests of poor farmers from her neighborhood. Another rebel told the president that the insurgents would gladly accept her offer of reconciliation if assured of protection from harassment and assistance in normal life, according to Mrs Villadolid.

Except for Saulo, none of the rebels gave their names and addresses and refused to be photographed.

Mrs Aquino's meeting with the rebels was arranged by a civic-religious group called Gambalay. It was the first phase of Gambalay's regional project for reconciliation with the NPA. All of the 168 rebels are now in the care of the religious, according to Mrs Villadolid.

The president is in Davao City for consultative dialogue with various sectoral groups on problems besetting the people in the region. These sectoral groups have prepared a consolidated report on problems in their areas which they submitted to the president. Top in the list of problems is the issue of peace and order.

The report said the peace and order situation is the most crucial factor that challenges future development in the region. The president was accorded full military honors, including a 21-gun salute, upon her arrival at the Davao City airport.

No Unilateral Cease-Fire

BK240945 Manila PNA in English 0919 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Davao City, Philippines May 24 (PNA) -- President Aquino today said she would only call for ceasefire if assured that the rebels would not attack government forces.

Only after I have reached agreement with the insurgent leadership respecting the mutual security of contending forces will I call for a ceasefire, she said.

The president made the statement in remarks before military officers and soldiers in Malangos, Calinan, 35 km south of here. She said while she had promised to call for a ceasefire, she would only do it as soon as the top communist leadership would respond to it.

She deplored that until now, the communist leaders have not yet made any positive reactions to her peace initiatives.

The president helicoptered to the military camp at 7:30 a.m. today. Flying to the camp ahead of her were Armed Forces Chief Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo, Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra, Budget Minister Alberto Romulo and Information minister Teodoro Locsin Jr.

The president brought with her several boxes of medicines for the soldiers. The medicines were donated by the united laboratory.

She also pinned medals on four soldiers and a police officer for their meritorious achievements in the anti-insurgency campaign. They were Lt. Col. Nelson Estares, assistant chief of staff for intelligence of the regional command; M/Sgt. Rodoleo Nolinis, Sgt. Fredo Celis, Jimmy Villa and P/Col. Benjamin Hidalgo.

The ceasefire, the president said, will be in place as soon as the soldiers will be in a position to ward off any threat to the security of the people. The president said the ceasefire will be for a definite period during which there will be a negotiation with the rebels to accept her reconciliation offer.

But if the peace talks fail through no fault of government and if the ceasefire is violated by the insurgents, the president vowed that the government will embark upon the contrary course of war from which there would be no return except in victory.

I shall work for peace without illusion as to its prospects but with undiminished faith that in the end, the will of peace will prevail, she said.

Before addressing the soldiers, the president was briefed on the insurgency problem by Brig. Gen. Jose Magno, Southern Command chief. From the military camp, the president helicoptered to the Davao City airport where she took another plane for Cebu City.

AQUINO APPEALS FOR SUPPORT OF BUSINESSMEN

HK250131 Quezon City DZFM Radio in English 0100 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] President Corazon Aquino yesterday rallied Filipino businessmen and entrepreneurs behind her government's program of economic recovery and growth. She gave assurance that her administration is neither pro-labor nor anticapital but a government of the entire Filipino people. The president further elaborated on the point during a press conference also at the Cebu Plaza, participated in the Cebu and Manila newsmen and foreign journalists.

AQUINO NAMES MEMBERS OF CONSTITUTION PANEL

Sison, Buscayno Excluded

BK251236 Hong Kong AFP in English 1214 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] Manila, May 25 (AFP) -- President Corazon Aquino Sunday named a presidential panel to draft a new Philippine constitution which excluded communists but left open five seats to be filled by supporters of her deposed predecessor Ferdinand Marcos.

Mrs. Aquino named 45 members to the 50-seat Constitutional Commission before some 20,000 people who attended a rally inside the Armed Forces Headquarters here to commemorate three months since the fall of the 20-year Marcos regime. She said the members of the panel were selected "after consultations with various representative groups and the cabinet," and were "chosen on the basis of their integrity, probity, independence and patriotism."

"I am leaving five seats vacant in the spirit of reconciliation for the opposition to fill," the chief executive said, adding that she was leaving the business of choosing who should fill the seats to supporters of the former president.

Mrs. Aquino completely left out known communists who had been nominated by the people -- former Communist Party of the Philippines chief Jose Maria Sison and Bernabe Buscayno, the former commander of the communist New People's Army. The only known leftists appointed to the commission were peasant leader Jaime Tadeo and former Constitutional Convention delegate Jose Suarez, both ranking officials of the militant Bayan alliance.

The commission is to start public sessions June 2 and is expected to finish its work in three months -- ending a transition period in which Mrs. Aquino enjoys sweeping legislative powers -- and pave the way for political normalcy.

The draft would be subjected to a national plebiscite, needing a simple majority for its ratification. General and local elections are to follow shortly afterwards.

The U.S. Government, the Philippines' main ally, had reportedly expressed concern about the possible exclusion from the panel of Mr. Marcos' New Society Movement (KBL) and the inclusion of the communists, whom Mrs. Aquino freed from jail on her assumption of office.

The president elicited laughter when she named an uncle, former Senator Lorenzo Sumulong, which broke her policy against nepotism. But she explained that Mr. Sumulong was nominated not by her but by other people. But she was booed when she announced that the 45th slot would be given to an unnamed member of the Iglesia Ni Kristo (INK), a religious sect known to have staunchly supported Mr. Marcos...

No KBL or INK officials could be reached for comment on whether they would accept the proffered positions...

Mrs. Aquino drew heavily on a 1971 constitutional convention whose work she is now trying to replace, appointing seven former members of that body.

Two other nominees were former senators, at least three were former members of the Supreme Court, and three came from the clergy, led by Bishop Teodoro Bacani. Three were members of the Moslem minority, three represented the women's sector, farmers and labor groups had one representative each, while the rest of the panel were mainly drawn from academics, lawyers, and businessmen.

Observers said that unexpected appointees included film-maker Lino Brocka, retired General Crispino Castro, journalist Vic Foz, and student leader Chito Cascon.

Mrs. Aquino's short speech was preceded by a four-hour festive rally and mass inside Camp Aguinaldo, the site of a mutiny by a small group of reformist troops which led to a largely peaceful popular uprising that ended the 20-year Marcos regime.

Mrs. Aquino joined some 20,000 people to cheer eight sky divers who jumped from the sunlit sky clutching copies of a book commemorating the four-day revolt which was launched during the gathering. The crowd thinned out later due to a sudden downpour, an AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE reporter on the scene said.

Opposition Members Named

HK260948 Hong Kong AFP in English 0940 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Manila, May 26 (AFP) -- President Corazon Aquino Monday named five leaders of a splinter opposition party to a 50-member panel that will draft a new constitution, but left one seat to be filled before the panel convenes next week.

Former Labor Minister Blas Ople, the head of the Philippine Nationalist Party (PNP), and four other PNP stalwarts were named to the 50-man Body, presidential spokeswoman Alice Villadolid told a news conference.

The new appointments shut out the New Society movement (KBL), the party of deposed President Ferdinand Marcos. Mrs Aquino had left five seats vacant for the opposition to fill "in the spirit of reconciliation." The PNP is composed of former KBL men who broke away from the party after Mr Marcos fled into exile in Hawaii following a military revolt in February.

Mrs. Villadolid said the other four appointees were Alejandro Almendras, Regalado Maambong, Rustico de Los Reyes and Teodulo Natividad. All were former members of the National Assembly which Mrs Aquino abolished in March when she assumed legislative powers under a transition constitution, and were among 11 nominees submitted by the PNP earlier, the official said.

She quoted Mr Ople's nomination letter as saying: "It would have been my wish to nominate Mr Arturo Tolentino but he had already publicly dismissed the possibility of serving in the Constitutional Commission."

Former M.P. and Foreign Minister Tolentino, Mr Marcos' running mate in the February 7 poll whose alleged rigging by Mr Marcos sparked the revolt, is the acting KBL chief. He was proclaimed by followers as acting Philippine president at a rally here Sunday. Mr Tolentino could not be reached for comment Monday, but he had earlier turned down a possible appointment to the commission, saying the delegates should be elected by the people instead.

Mrs Villadolid said the sixth seat, which has been offered to the staunchly pro-Marcos Iglesia ni Kristo religious sect, was yet unfilled. There was no indication from the sect whether they would name a representative, she added. She said Mrs Aquino had imposed no deadline for them to do so.

The commission convenes on Monday and is expected to finish its work in three months, ending a transition period in which Mrs Aquino enjoys sweeping legislative powers, and pave the way for political normalcy.

LAUREL URGES AQUINO TO FORM MAJORITY PARTY

HK270215 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Vice President Salvador Laurel yesterday said President Aquino should assert her leadership and form one majority party for the sake of the national interest. Laurel said he is willing to subordinate his personal interests for the over-riding welfare of the nation and the Filipino people. Laurel has been pressing for the merging of all former opposition parties that supported President Aquino and him in the February 7 election into one party. He said he submitted his proposal to the president but that it is being opposed by Local Government Minister Aquilino Pimentel. He added Pimentel would not want his PDP-Laban [Partidong Demokratiso Ng Pilipinas -- Lakas Ng Bayan] party to lose its identity. He said it has its own platform, programs and ideology which it wanted to present to the people for adoption.

PIMENTEL DETAILS DIFFERENCES BETWEEN LABAN, UNIDO

HK270415 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 26 May 86 pp 1, 23

[By Romeo C. Chan]

[Text] Davao City -- Local Government Minister Aquilino Pimentel said here that the Philipino Democratic Party-Lakas ng Bayan (PDP-LABAN which he heads will never agree to a merger with Vice President Salvador Laurel's United Nationalist Democratic organization (Unido). "We can coalesce informally in supporting the administration of President Aquino, but we will never agree to a merger," he said. He said PDP-LABAN and Unido have party platforms that are "miles apart."

Pimentel said PDP-LABAN believes in creating a citizens' army which may be called only in times of emergencies. Unido, he said, "believes in a standing army."

PDP-LABAN advocates a federal system of government similar to the federal state of Malaysia, he said adding that Unido believes in a unitary form of government.

He said PDP-LABAN insists in dismantling the US bases in the Philippines. "Unido advocates the retention of the US bases," he said.

Pimentel said he believes local government units should be given more autonomy so that local officials can govern effectively. He said there is a need to divorce the police from the Constabulary. For effective maintenance of peace and order, the control and supervision of the police should be given to local executives, he said.

Pimentel said he does not believe the replacement of local elected officials by officers-in-charge has added to the disability of the government. On the contrary, he said, the replacement of the "old politicians by younger men" have added stability to the government.

He cited the case in metro Manila where the officers-in-charge acted immediately to quell the growing anti-Aquino demonstrations. Had the mayors and other officials not been replaced, the demonstrations could have grown in proportions that could really destabilized the government, he said.

AUSTRALIAN PRIME MINISTER HAWKE VISITS MANILAPledges Increase of Aid

HK260520 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke yesterday pledged a 50 percent increase in Australian aid to the Philippines. Hawke arrived in Manila yesterday to reiterate Australia's commitment to increase economic aid to the Philippines.

Hawke flew in at 10:50 a.m. on board an Australian Air Force plane. He was met at the airport by Vice President and Foreign Minister Salvador Laurel. The Australian Prime Minister is here on the last leg of his 11-day visit to Asian countries. He had been to Japan and China. He said his Foreign Minister Bill Hayden, who was here earlier, indicated to government officials a 50 percent increase in Australian aid to the Philippines.

Australia's financial assistance last year amounted to A\$50 million dollars used in financing rural development projects in Zamboanga, Samar, and Leyte.

Comments on Talks With Aquino

HK260942 Hong Kong AFP in English 0934 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Manila, May 26 (AFP) -- Australian Premier Bob Hawke Monday indirectly urged the Philippines to keep two U.S. military bases and pledged to help seize any ill-gotten wealth of deposed President Ferdinand Marcos in his country.

He told reporters after meeting with President Aquino that they did not discuss the U.S. bases near this capital but he gave her "the view of our assessment of the need for security relations" with the United States.

Mr Hawke, who arrived here Sunday on the last leg of an Asian tour, said he did not consider it appropriate to tell Mrs Aquino in their hour-long meeting "how they should conduct their affairs with the United States."

The premier said Mrs Aquino told him that as far as she was concerned "she was not going to be involved publicly in any discussion about this and that her priorities are really domestic economic problems."

Australia is a member of the ANZUS military pact which also includes the United States and New Zealand. The Philippines hosts Clark Air Base and Subic Bay Naval Base, the largest U.S. military bases abroad. A pact allowing unhampered U.S. access to these facilities expires in 1991, after which either side can cancel the agreement on a year's notice. Mrs Aquino has repeatedly pledged to respect the bases treaty but keep her options after 1991 open.

Diplomats here say Washington is privately worried about the position of the Aquino government, which includes left-of-center nationalists opposed to the bases, towards Clark and Subic come 1991.

Mr Hawke said he considered a row with Manila over Australian military aircraft's access to Clark was "over with the change of administration" here.

Mr Marcos, who was toppled in a civilian-military uprising in February and fled to Hawaii, had cancelled Canberra's access to Clark last year after Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden criticized his government.

Mr Hawke said Canberra's defense cooperation policy with Manila was "operative" but that future discussions about bilateral cooperation on the subject would be discussed on the level of cabinet ministers.

Mr Hawke reiterated his country's willingness to help Manila recover from a severe economic crisis and said Canberra would increase its assistance by 25 million Australian dollars for 1986-87.

He said he expressed to Mrs Aquino his country's "repugnance" over Mr Marcos's alleged plunder of the Philippine economy, and pledged assistance in the identification and recovery of any suspect wealth on the Australian soil.

On the alleged Marcos wealth in Australia, Mr Hawke said it would be up to the Philippine Government to identify these properties and that Canberra would "Provide any assistance" possible within the Australian legal system.

The U.S. and Swiss Governments have helped Manila's search for the scattered wealth of Mr Marcos which Manila estimates at more than five billion dollars.

Asked if this year's Australian aid, which would be 50 percent more than the past year would have any "strings attached" to it, Mr Hawke said the only conditions were that it "shall be given to the grassroots level" and that it should "improve the well-being of ordinary Filipinos." He said Mrs Aquino "expressed considerable gratitude" about the Australian Government's concern for her country.

He said Mrs Aquino did not specify any amount but said the country needed the help of the international community and that it needed as much as it can possibly get to set the economy upright after two years of decline. Mr Hawke left for home later Monday.

MILITARY FEARS START OF U.S. INTERVENTION

HK230935 Manila THE MANILA EVENING POST in English 21 May 86 pp 1, 3

[By Ed Malay]

[Text] The Philippines, with its armed forces hard-pressed in its efforts to dislodge the growing influence of the communist movement, may turn into another Vietnam once the armed forces allow the entry of American military advisers.

The U.S. Government, through the Pentagon, has many times in the past proposed the use of American military advisers in the government's drive against the communist movement. These overtures, however, were turned down even during the time of deposed President Marcos.

The probability of American military advisers taking a direct hand in the government's counter-insurgency campaign cropped up after an agreement was made in which American experts are to conduct a one-day seminar today at Camp Aguinaldo, Quezon City, on anti-terrorist measures. Allan Croghan, a spokesman of the U.S. Embassy in Manila, said the seminar will cover only anti-terrorist activities related to airport security as part of the worldwide effort to make airports more secure against international terrorist activities.

Military sources, however, told THE MANILA EVENING POST that today's seminar could signal the start of U.S. military intervention in the affairs of the Philippine military. "The Americans usually start in a very subtle way, normally by way of advisers," these sources said.

They claimed, however, that no one can stop the U.S. Government from taking a more active role in the counter-insurgency campaign, especially if they are the ones stressing the need to increase the efficiency and capability of the local armed forces.

The use of U.S. Military advisers may be one of the conditions which the U.S. Government may attach once the new military hardware procured under the foreign military sales credits program in the RP-U.S. military bases agreement starts arriving.

Despite claims of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Gen Fidel Ramos, Armed Forces of the Philippines chief of staff, that the communist situation in the country is well under control, the American Government believes otherwise.

A report made by the U.S. -Senate Foreign Relations committee which was completed last year showed that communist insurgents have been operating in at least 263 out of the country's 72 provinces. The U.S. report also placed the armed strength of the communist rebels at 16,000 fully armed men and a mass base support in practically all of the 41,000 barangays throughout the country.

The contents of the report were enough cause for alarm for the U.S. Government which considers the Philippines its last commonwealth in this region.

The anti-terrorist seminar, sources said, could signal the start of a series of seminars and briefings to be conducted by so-called U.S. experts. Such briefings could trickle down to the field under the guise of these experts acting as observers.

It will be recalled that the American economy was at its peak during the Vietnam war which lasted for almost a decade. Businesses in the U.S., these analysts said, have been closing down due to cuts in production and demand.

ENRILE DENIES RUMORS OF MILITARY TAKEOVER

BK250337 Manila PNA in English 0254 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] Manila, May 25 (PNA) -- Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile has belied stories about phase-two of the February revolution allegedly due to controversies within the government which are getting out of control.

Let me dispel your mind of any thoughts of a military take-over or coup d' etat, Enrile said, adding the armed forces fully acknowledges and supports President Aquino's leadership. He said that military intervention would only happen again if there is another Marcos and our lady president is nowhere near being another Marcos.

The defense chief said that if he had his way, he would approach all these stories with some amount of amusement and levity, but nevertheless, he felt that he had to set the record straight on some points, lest they become a source of serious apprehension and concern among people.

On the so-called rift with the Philippine Human Rights Commission (PHRC), Enrile said he disagreed with Jose W. Diokno, chairman of the commission, only on the scope of the coverage of the proposed amnesty for human rights violations.

We in the Defense ministry have taken the position that our soldiery should also be eligible for amnesty in the performance of acts pursuant to their legitimate missions, Enrile said.

On the reported difference of thinking between the defense establishment and the presidency regarding the projected ceasefire with the underground movement, Enrile said there is still no ceasefire in force and that the policy of national reconciliation does not specifically call upon the military to stay in the barracks and do nothing.

He reiterated that the key to turning the tide against dissidence does not lie in armed victory, but triumph can only be achieved when democratic institutions prevail over totalitarian institutions.

RAMOS ANNOUNCES RED ALERT DURING AQUINO ABSENCE

BK240441 Manila PNA in English 0427 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Manila, May 24 (PNA) -- Armed Forces Chief Gen. Fidel V. Ramos has placed all military units in greater Manila on red alert to control any untoward incidents while President Corazon Aquino is out of town. The president is in southern Philippines to assess the current insurgency problem. Red alert means all leaves and furloughs are cancelled and troops are on the ready for any contingency that may arise.

Ramos directed all major service commanders to order the military personnel to remain in their barracks during the alert period.

Armed Forces Vice-Chief of Staff Brig. Gen. Salvador Mison assured that the red alert order is no cause for alarm as it is only for precautionary measure. Mison said it is usually the practice that when the commander-in-chief is out of town, the military is placed on red alert. It would be better that the troops are on red alert than caught flat-footed in any emergency, he said.

RAMOS ON PROBLEMS IN DISARMING MINDANAO WARLORDS

HK250515 Quezon City DZFM Radio in English 0500 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos says it will be difficult to fix a deadline for disarming the warlords in Mindanao, particularly in Lanao del Sur. Ramos explained that the authorities will first pursue a policy of attraction or persuasion. If this fails, Ramos said, the government will be forced to take action as needed by the situation. Ramos took exception to reports that thousands of Armed Forces members have deserted. Ramos said only 300 officers and men are absent without leave.

REVOLUTION MARKED; LOYALISTS RALLY FOR TOLENTINO

HK260556 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] Half a million people trooped to Camp Aquinaldo to celebrate the third month anniversary of the February revolution. The Camp Aquinaldo celebration was attended by the leaders of the people's revolution which toppled the Marcos government. They include Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Armed Force Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos. In their speeches, they pledged continued commitment to the objectives of the revolution and service to the people.

Meanwhile, former member of parliament and vice presidential candidate Arturo Tolentino was proclaimed yesterday acting president of the Republic of the Philippines by some 8,000 civilian Marcos loyalists during a peaceful rally at the Guirino Grandstand at the Luenta. Despite his proclamation, Tolentino did not take his oath of office, although he was present.

Tolentino's proclamation was made through [words indistinct] after lawyer Oliver Lozano, spokesman of the Civilian Marcos Loyalists Manila Chapter, told the crowd that he had an overseas conversation with former President Marcos last Friday. Lozano claimed he was instructed by Mr Marcos to proclaim as president in an acting capacity. [as heard]

After Lozano revealed his conversation, the crowd, estimated by Brigadier General Alfredo Lim at about 8,000, welcomed the announcement and simultaneously cheered and proclaimed Tolentino. The crowd repeated their shouts three times.

KBL LEADERS CRITICIZE 'DETERIORATION' OF COUNTRY

HK230927 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 22 May 86 pp 1, 8

[By C. Valmoria JR]

[Text] Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL) leaders hit the Aquino government yesterday for the "rapid deterioration of socio-economic and peace and order conditions in the country."

They claimed these conditions are "aggravated by confusing, divisive, and vindictive pronouncements, and fast pushing the country and people to the waiting arms of the communists."

Former MP Arturo M. Tolentino of Manila, KBL titular head, said the masses, including supporters of President Aquino, have grown increasingly disappointed with conditions obtaining in the country.

"Most of the people, especially in the provinces, are disappointed cowering in fear of communist onslaughts because of the new government's failure to live up to its election promises," former Speaker Nicanor Yniguez, KBL acting president, and KBL Secretary General Manuel Garcia said.

The three KBL leaders claimed the people "deplore the illegal sequestrations, freeze and hold orders, defective labor policies, and the unlawful replacement of duly elected leaders with unqualified officers-in-charge." They said "there is popular disappointment over the persistence of the Aquino government to appoint members of the Constitutional Commission instead of electing the delegates to draft a new Constitution."

"The people want their duly elected representatives to reflect their conscience and true feelings in the framing of a new Constitution and want to have a direct hand in drafting it," they said.

The KBL leaders said the people clamor for the holding of early elections even if these are held simultaneously with the election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention to save expenses. They said this will enhance national reconciliation and unity and not result in mere lip service.

Meanwhile, the march of Civilian Marcos Loyalists (CML) from Batac, Ilocos Norte, to Manila is not on the fourth day and has covered some 100 kilometers, it was reported yesterday. The group was said to have already covered 12 towns after 38 walking hours. At least 10 of the 2,000 participants have been hospitalized and rested after collapsing due to sheer fatigue, the report said.

CML head lawyer Anthony Santos said the stricken marchers are now fully recovered and have insisted on rejoining the march which started with only 77 CML members.

The group expects to arrive at the Luneta on a Sunday in time for the weekly loyalists' rally at the Quirino Grandstand. Laoag City Mayor Rodolfo Farinas was reported to have joined the March from Laoag to Cabugao Town some 70 kilometers away.

KALAW ANNOUNCES REVIVAL OF LIBERAL PARTY

HK231536 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 23 May 86 p 3

[Text] A major effort to revitalize the Liberal Party [LP] by attracting old party stalwarts to rejoin it was announced yesterday by former Senator and LP president Eva Estrada Kalaw.

Kalaw, a member of the now defunct Batasang Pambansa, said that in a caucus held last week at her San Juan residence, LP provincial chairman decided to launch a "Balik-Liberal" campaign as the first step towards strengthening the party.

Kalaw also announced a new membership drive concentrated on getting young and idealistic people to join the LP. "The party intends to be an active player in local and national political developments. Expect us to pull a few surprises this year," Kalaw said without elaborating.

LP sources, however, said that the party's benign collaboration with the Aquino government, the question of regional autonomy, the Communist insurgency problem and other vital issues affecting the nation will be reviewed by the LP leadership. LP's official stand on the Constitutional Commission will also be announced shortly.

According to Kalaw, each LP provincial chairman will have a free hand in recruiting former LPs subject to general guidelines formulated by a party committee.

She said that all inactive LP members have to do is reaffirm their loyalty to the party while those ex-Liberals who were consistently anti-Marcos but joined other opposition groups need to reaffiliate.

Kalaw, however, shut the door on former Liberals who are considered notoriously undesirable saying they will not be accepted.

One of the country's traditional parties under the old two-party setup, the reactivated Liberal Party said it hopes to establish a new dimension in Philippine politics.

Although a part of the coalition group that helped propel Mrs Corazon Aquino to the presidency, the LP particularly, its rank-and-file, is reportedly unhappy over its lack of participation in the Aquino government.

The new LP, under Kalaw, is set to organize people in local communities to respond to local issues. Its objective is grassroots political action and to rally citizens groups to new ideas and principles.

NATIONAL GROUP STARTS ANTICOMMUNIST CAMPAIGN

HK231601 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 23 May 86 p 2

[By Percival Centina]

[Text] The "Ako'y Pilipino" [I am a Filipino] Movement [APM], a nationwide umbrella organization of some 50 cause-oriented groups demanding the return to the 1973 constitution and the rule of law, announced yesterday the launching of a massive anti-communist propaganda campaign throughout the country to counteract what it said are the unprecedented inroads of communism in all levels of Philippine society, including the highest levels of the Aquino government.

APM national chairman Fernando Diaz said Metro Manila-based prime movers of the organization will fan out to the provinces to "indoctrinate the people" on the evils of communism and explain to them why democracy is still the best way of life.

Diaz blamed the Aquino government for the resurgence of communist activities in the country, saying that the "overly soft" policy of President Aquino towards the Communist rebels have only emboldened them to step up their attacks against government forces. "Never in the history of the Philippines have the Communists gained so much ground than under the present government," Diaz said. He said Mrs. Aquino's "weak leadership" is bringing the country to Communist heads, pointing to the latter as the real "enemy" of the Filipino people and not the Marcos loyalists.

He urged the people to support the APM's anti-communist propaganda drive because the only way the nation can escape the Communist menace, he said, is to stay united.

Roger Gernale, APM National Capital Region chairman, said APM will use all means of communications to "open the eyes of the especially in the countryside, that if we are not vigilant, we may just wake up one day and find our country under communist rule."

Dismissing charges that pro-Marcos rallies are going funded by former President Marcos and his cronies, Diaz said: "If it is true, then the Aquino government should have fallen long ago." He said APM mainly relies on contributions from people who "find no reason why the Aquino government should be in power because it is illegitimate. Besides, this government keeps on harping that they have frozen all the alleged hidden wealth of Mr Marcos, so why should they say we're being paid?"

He said although Marcos loyalists have nothing personal against Mrs Aquino, they will continue to oppose her government because they believe that Marcos is the duly elected president of the country. "In our crusade for the return to the 1973 constitution, President Marcos is only incidental. We are always for what is right, we believe in the voice of the people."

The APM, claiming a nationwide membership of six million, will penetrate the countryside to weaken the mass-base support of the communist rebels, Diaz said. He also deplored the fact that the Aquino government "seem to be playing into the Communist trap" by branding Marcos loyalists as enemies of the state when in fact, he said, the government should be more concerned of the Communists" who will always be against the government whoever is there."

AQUINO URGED TO EXCLUDE MILITARY FROM TRUCE TALKS

HK240832 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 16 May 86 pp 1, 6

[By staff member Ben Evardone]

[Text] Political Affairs Minister Antonio V. Cuenco has recommended to President Corazon C. Aquino to exclude the military from participating in the proposed talks with rebels for a possible ceasefire.

Cuenco made this recommendation yesterday after he received reports from Deputy Political Affairs Minister Manuel Martinez, who went recently to Samar to arrange for a possible dialog with the government-banned communist New People's Army there.

Martinez said that he was told by the rebels and their supporters that they have no faith in the military because of their experiences of military abuses.

The regional command of the NPA in Samar sent recently a statement to MALAYA accusing the military of derailing and sabotaging the efforts of the Aquino government for a possible ceasefire by allegedly launching successive military operations.

Cuenco said: "It is apparent that a fundamentally military solution (to the insurgency problem) cannot achieve victory." He said the purpose of a civilian approach is to persuade the mass base of the NPA's to turn their loyalty to the government.

Cuenco proposed the creation of a task force to be composed of government officials directly coming from the Office of the President, Ministry of Local Governments and the political affairs ministry.

He informed the President that "in spite of the NPA's orientation, they are so hopeful that you and your government can improve their lot, or at least prevent military abuses." "It is essential that the government be extra-sensitive to any abuses committed by military and government elements," he said.

Cuenco said: "Their message to you (President Aquino) is simple: freedom from injustices." He said armed NPA's who are not much of ideologues but are mere victims of petty injustices will be easy to persuade to go back to peaceful society through government reforms and prevention of injustices.

In his report to Cuenco, Martinez confirmed reports that the NPA's in Samar were enjoying popular support. He said, in Borongan, the capital town of Eastern Samar, the military concedes that owners of big commercial stores contribute to the NPA.

Martinez said the military believes that the NPA is also well-fed because of logistical support from farming areas in the lowlands who are sympathetic to their cause. He said: "the Communist NPA's, in their lowland mass base areas, have become so powerful that landlords have left their farms to their tenants, who are probably NPA supporters."

Martinez said that he met the NPA's through a mediator from the religious sector in the remote areas of Borongan which, he said, could only be reached by banc [small boat]. Martinez said he plans to have a continuing dialog with rebels for possible eventual ceasefire.

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